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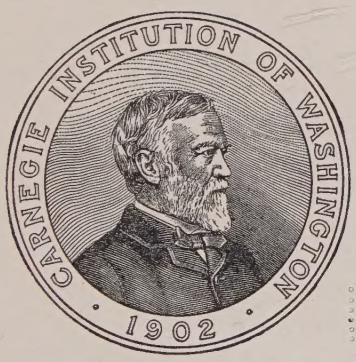
GUIDE TO THE MATERIALS

FOR

AMERICAN HISTORY IN CUBAN ARCHIVES

BY

LUIS MARINO PÉREZ



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PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The preparation of a series of volumes which should, in one form or other, furnish the student with systematic guidance to the materials for American history in foreign archives, was from the foundation of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington contemplated as one of its most important functions. Vast stores of such materials lie in those archives, usually as the result of America's former colonial condition. As the consequence of that colonial relation, too, it often happens that the fundamental official series giving the history of government in America are rather to be found in the archives of the mother country than in those of the United States or the states. Yet the exploitation for historical purposes of these rich materials, a task for America rather than for European countries to undertake, has been carried out only partially and with little system, for the purposes of individual historians or at most of individual states.

The Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution has set itself to remedy these defects in the documentation of American history, and has chosen as the first step in methodical exploitation the preparation of guides to the material, of the nature of general surveys of what is contained in individual archives or groups of archives. Three such guides have reached an advanced stage of preparation. The first is the present volume. Second stands a much larger book, now in the press, a *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States to 1783 in London Archives, in the British Museum, and in the Manuscript Collections of Oxford and Cambridge,* prepared with elaborate care by Professor Charles M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr College, with assistance from Miss Frances G. Davenport of this Department. Thirdly, we have ready for the press a *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives* (*Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional and Seville*), prepared by Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University. The next to be undertaken will be similar guides to materials in the archives of Paris and Mexico, the former by Mr. Waldo G. Leland of this Department, the latter by Professor Herbert E. Bolton of the University of Texas.

The mode of treatment adopted in such handbooks will vary according to the situation in which the materials lie in the repositories explored. Where large masses of papers or continuous series of manuscript volumes relate to American history, as in the Public Record

Office in London, the first stage of action in the preparation of guide-books will be that of summary description, and inventories or calendars will come later. Where the materials for the history of the United States lie scattered in lesser quantities through many series, as in the archives of Rome, or have been accumulated not by continuous official action but by the casual operation of gift or purchase, as in the British Museum, the making of itemized lists or calendars must usually be undertaken at the beginning, as the first stage. Extended printing, of what most deserves to be printed, will in either instance be the ultimate stage of procedure.

That of the many manuals of this sort which the Department has projected a Guide to the Archives of Cuba should be the first printed is an accident. Those archives are neither so important nor so typical, in their relations to the history of the United States, as to demand that the proposed series should be headed by this publication. Indeed they contain, in some of their most important series, as may be seen from Mr. Pérez's account of their history, but casual fragments of what they formerly contained, due rather to the imperfection with which attempts to deport the Cuban archives to Spain were executed than to any careful plan of division; and have also suffered severe losses of more casual origin. Yet when we consider the fate which has befallen the portions transferred to Spain, and the perils which constantly beset archives in the tropics, we may be thankful that so much has been preserved and is accessible in Havana to our students.

In view of these facts as to the composition of the national archives of Cuba, and of the continuing uncertainty as to their ultimate installation and arrangement, it has seemed that the only practicable mode of showing what they contain for the history of the United States and of Cuban relations with our country was, after sufficiently describing the archives and the official order of series, to abandon frankly the latter, and list the documents, or bundles or groups of documents bearing on United States history, in an order determined first by the chief divisions of the subject matter, and under them by chronology. But it should be understood that these lists make no pretension to exhaustive completeness, which, in the given time and under the given conditions, was unattainable.

Mr. Pérez's mission began in June, 1905; he returned from Cuba in December, 1906. The thanks of the Department are due to the officials of the National Archives of Cuba, and especially to Señor José D. Poyo, director of the archives, and Señor Júlio Ponce de Leon, assistant archivist, whose aid was constant and of the highest

value; to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Santiago and the Right Reverend Bishop of Havana, who kindly permitted examination of their official archives; and to Mr. Roscoe R. Hill of Matanzas, who examined the archives situated in that town.

J. Franklin Jameson.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The following report contains first a brief account or description of the Cuban archives, of the various classes or series of papers to be found in them, and of the administration of Cuba during the colonial period; in the second place, lists of documents arrayed by subjects. The documents which exist in the Cuban archives relating to the United States are scattered through various classes or series of papers, and the archives themselves, moreover, are not systematically arranged. Therefore it was not feasible to follow the order of classes, and the subject arrangement was deemed much the best under the circumstances.

Since the following pages were written the Archivo Nacional, with which this report mainly deals, has suffered a change of fortune. During last August it was violently and summarily removed from the Cuartel de la Fuerza to the building known as the National Armory (Armería Nacional) on Compostela Street. It was found necessary to quarter troops in the Cuartel de la Fuerza; the archives were thrown out of the building by groups of laborers working both day and night, and the documents were treated as though they were only so much rubbish. In a very few days the labor of five years was in a great measure undone. The half-dozen employees of the Archive made every effort to prevent, as far as possible, the destruction and confusion of the papers, and have since done their best to repair the damage. But many hundreds of bundles came apart and their scattered contents now occupy three or four large rooms. Documents of every description have been piled in utter disorder one upon another, and it will require many months to restore these papers to some sort of order. Meanwhile a great many *legajos* containing important documents are missing from their respective series. Fortunately, owing to the zeal of Señor Julio Ponce de Leon, the bundles containing the Florida and Louisiana papers escaped without damage.

While the Archive was in the Cuartel de la Fuerza the government made scant provision for the care and classification of the documents. Since last August, when the necessity has been a hundredfold more pressing, the appropriation has been reduced, and nothing whatever has yet been applied to repair the mischief of that time. While not attempting to fix the responsibility for this neglect, it is impossible not to raise a protest against the state of things which prevails, and to recommend to the government a thorough investigation into the con-

dition of the Archive, and the better care and organization of an institution so beneficial to the country. It is especially important that the building should be made as secure as possible against fire.

LUIS M. PÉREZ.

HAVANA, April, 1907.

[At the moment of going to press (June 30, 1907) it is possible, through the kindness of the Secretary of War and of the Provisional Governor of Cuba, to supply late information as to the state of the Cuban National Archives, derived from a report made to the Provisional Governor, for the benefit of this volume, by Major E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A., adviser to the Department of Gobernación. The Department of Public Works has made progress with the shelving of the present archive-building, and four laborers have been furnished, with whose aid the documents, especially those from the broken *legajos*, are being placed where they will be preserved from further injury and can gradually be sorted. While it is not in all instances possible to identify the classes of material mentioned in the report with those designated by Mr. Pérez in the following pages, it appears from its statements and from the latest information received from him that the civil and criminal court records, the *realengos* (see p. 8), the maps and plans (p. 18), the *reales cédulas y órdenes* (pp. 19, 112–116), the papers of the final Cuban revolution (p. 22), and the Florida and Louisiana papers (pp. 76–111), are reported as having been preserved intact; that while the large series of papers of the *gobierno superior civil* (pp. 13–18) have to a considerable extent been put back into shape, several hundred *legajos* of them are missing or disorganized; that the same must be said of some two hundred volumes of customs papers, of three hundred *legajos* of the *expedientes de intendencia* (pp. 19, 20), of forty *legajos* of correspondence of the intendancy, of fifteen *legajos* of the *tribunal de cuentas* (pp. 113–115), of many of the records relating to the purchase and sale of lands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of twenty-five *legajos* of the *bienes embargados* series (pp. 8, 20), and of five *legajos* of the valuable Villanova Papers (p. 21). Meantime, with the aid of two additional clerks, a card-index of the archives has been begun.—J. F. J.]

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EXPLANATIONS.

Documents are cited by giving the text of the "brief," or descriptive heading which they bear. The language of these is not strictly adhered to, but is often slightly modified, abridged or expanded in the interest of clearness or brevity. In many cases the briefs or titles are interesting in themselves and have been reproduced, for that reason, without change.

In most cases where the document had no title, the description has been given in English; but the text of all documents is in Spanish, unless otherwise specified.

The term *legajo* is a technical term synonymous with the word bundle.

The term *expediente* is a technical term meaning practically a group of papers on a given subject (see p. 10).

The Index is of subjects as well as names.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. N. = Archivo Nacional of Havana.
E. A. = Episcopal Archives (archives of the bishopric of Havana).
E. I. = Expedientes de Intendencia.
T. C. = Tribunal de Cuentas.
V. P. = Villanova Papers.

THE CUBAN ARCHIVES

INTRODUCTION.

The mission to the Cuban archives, of which these pages are the outcome, was undertaken for the purpose of making known what materials, if any, existed in those repositories bearing upon the history of the United States. In addition to materials on the relations between that country and Cuba, there was a strong presumption, which the results have confirmed, that there might still be found at Havana portions of the Louisiana and Florida archives which were taken there in 1819, but removed to Spain (in part or in whole) in the years 1888 and 1889.

Before presenting lists or calendars of the documents which were discovered, it seems proper, and indeed requisite to an understanding of the items composing the lists, that some account of the Cuban archives, their vicissitudes and their actual conditions should be given. The documents are in the Archivo Nacional at Havana, except a few, relating to the ecclesiastical history of Louisiana and the Floridas, which are in the archives of the bishopric of Havana.

The Archivo Nacional contains practically all the archives of the old Spanish government which remain in the island, as well as a great mass of material from the municipal and provincial archives, and is, therefore, the great storehouse of Cuban records of all descriptions. It is the lineal successor of the Archivo General, the general depository at Havana into which the Spanish government gathered all its archives, but which was relieved of a great part of its contents and left in utter confusion by that government when it retired from the island in 1898.

HISTORY OF THE HAVANA ARCHIVES.

In the year 1857, on recommendation of the Captain-general Concha, it was decreed by *real órden* that there should be a common depository, to be known as the Archivo General, for the collection, preservation and organization of the various archives of the government of

the island.[1] The documents which were not required for the current transaction of business in the various offices or departments were to be deposited with the General Archives. The principal archives of the island at that time were: 1, those of the Hacienda or Intendencia, which consisted of several archives, namely, those of the Intendencia proper (Secretaría de la Intendencia), of the Tribunal de Cuentas, of the Contaduria General, of the Superintendencia, and of the customs (Rentas marítimas); 2, those of the civil government and captaincy-general, including the records of the Comisión Militar; 3, those of the provincial governments; 4, those of the ayuntamientos or municipalities; and, 5, those of the chief courts, the audiencias of Puerto Principe, Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Each of these classes of papers will be taken up individually in the course of this report.

In 1857 the archives of the Intendencia,[2] which had been kept in the Real Factoría, or arsenal, were removed to a section of the ancient convent of Saint Francis, which served as the custom-house, and in the following year, or in subsequent years, the other archives were transferred, in part or in whole, to this building, thus forming the general archives of the government of Cuba. At no period was the public permitted to make personal use of the archives or of any part of them. But Spanish officials or persons associated with the government were in some cases given access to the documents. Both Jacobo de la Pezuela and Justo Zaragoza, for instance, drew materials from them for their histories, but nowhere has there been found any printed

[1] The *real órden* is as follows: "Primera Secretaría de Estado.—Ultramar.—Núm. 1199.—La Reina (q. D. g.) tomando en consideración lo expuesto por V. E. acerca de la mas conveniente organización de los archivos de Hacienda de esa isla, en carta núm. 1371 de 16 de Marzo último, se ha servido resolver lo siguiente: 1°. Se suprime el archivo general de Hacienda; 2°. En su lugar se crea otro que se denominará Archivo general de la isla de Cuba, con los expedientes y documentos innecesarios para el despacho de lo corriente ó que ya no fuese preciso consultar, correspondientes á los ramos de Gobernación, Hacienda, Guerra y Marina; 3°. El archivo comun á la Superintendencia y á la Intendencia pasara á serlo exclusivo de esta última, trasladandose al del Gobierno superior civil, donde hoy se hallan refundidos los trabajos de la primera, los papeles necesarios para desempeñar sus actuales atribuciones en materia de Hacienda; 4°. Cada oficina conservará su archivo particular para los expedientes y documentos que conviniesen al despacho de lo corriente, pasando periódicamente al general los que vayan siendo innecesarios con las formalidades que V. E. determine . . . Madrid, 31 de Octubre de 1857.—Francisco Martinez de la Rosa.—Sr. Gobernador superior de la isla de Cuba." Erénchun, *Anales de la Isla de Cuba*, p. 596.

[2] Gragitena, *Guia del Empleado de Hacienda*, p. 61.

statement in regard either to the contents or to the organization of the Archivo General. We know, however, in a very general way that they contained, prior to 1888, a great mass of materials of the utmost importance for the history of Cuba, of Louisiana and the Floridas, and to a less extent for the history of Mexico and parts of the southern mainland.

By *real órden* of March 27, 1883, the captain-general was informed that His Majesty's government had resolved to complete the rich collection of documents of the Archivo de Indias, at Seville, and he was at the same time instructed to send to Spain, from the convent of Saint Francis, the entire archives of Florida (meaning those of Louisiana and the two Floridas) and the archives of the mainland, including the correspondence of the captains-general of Guatemala and Venezuela, and the historical material up to the middle of the eighteenth century, especially that relating to the captaincies-general and to pirates and filibusters. The *real órden* was not carried out in 1883 and the attention of the captain-general was called to the omission by a *real órden* of January 8, 1884. It was not however till 1888, when the *real órden* of 1883 was repeated under date of April 19, that the documents were actually sent to Spain.[1]

Between June, 1888, and June, 1889, twelve shipments were made, comprising in all 2336 *legajos,* containing nearly all the historical material to which any value was attached which existed in the Archivo General, and which it was not thought necessary to retain in the island

[1] The following is the text of the *real órden.* Its vagueness indicates the ignorance which prevailed regarding the character of the documents at Havana.

MINISTERIO DE ULTRAMAR. No. 602.

Exmo Sor.

Por Real orden de 27 de Marzo de 1883 se dijo á ese Gobierno General lo siguiente, "Exmo. Sr. Dispuesto el Gobierno de S. M. á completar la rica coleccion de documentos del Archivo de Indias, piensa ordenar la traslacion á dicho Establecimiento de todos los papeles relativos á nuestra historia en America que se hallen en el Archivo de Simancas ó en otros depositos de la Peninsula. Con el mismo objeto y de orden de S. M. Rey (q. D. g.) me dirijo á V. C. á fin de que se sirva disponen lo conveniente para que se extraigan del convento de San Francisco en esa capital el Archivo completo de la Florida que ahi existe, los papeles de Tierra-Firme que comprenden los correspondientes á las Capitanias Generales de Guatemala y Venezuela, y los de historia hasta mediados del siglo pasado, y entre ellos los relativos á las Capitanias Generales y á expediciones piraticas y filibusteras. . . ." (The rest of it is relative to the funds which were to be expended in the packing and shipment, etc.) Madrid, 19 de Abril de 1888. A. N. MSS.

for administrative and judicial purposes. The archives were removed under the supervision of D. Nemesio Cornejo, who had been appointed chief of the Archives of the Indies, and he no doubt executed the *real órden* as rigorously as was practicable. The twelve inventories of these documents are merely rough check-lists, but they show that the Louisiana and Florida archives were removed *in toto* (except seven or eight *legajos* which were probably overlooked) together with the early Santo Domingo archives, the correspondence and other papers relating to Spanish America during the wars of independence, 1811–1826, gathered at Havana to the extent of 35 *legajos*, and 1230 *legajos* of Cuban records. Practically all the information which the inventories contain may be summarized into the following statement.

Place.	Character.	Ostensible Date.	No. of *Legajos*.
Cartagena de Indias Santa Fé Panama San Juan de Ulloa (Mexico)	Correspondence of the governors with each other and with the home government and "*expedientes varios*"	1815	36
"Costa-firme"	Correspondence, "*expedientes varios*," treasury and military records.	1817–23	130
New Granada	Correspondence, "*expedientes varios*," treasury and military records.	1812–21	19
Puerto Cabello	Correspondence and treasury records.	1776–1838	67
Vera Cruz	Correspondence with the commander of San Juan de Ulloa and *reales órdenes*.	1811–26	4
Santo Domingo	Correspondence, *reales órdenes*, "*expedientes varios*," judicial and prison records.	no dates[1]	119
Cuba	Correspondence with the home government, *reales cédulas and órdenes*, correspondence with local governors and officials, with the governors of Louisiana, the Floridas, and other Spanish provinces, papers of the intendencia, judicial and military records, etc.	1766–1840	1230

Regarding the Florida and Louisiana papers, the following statement has been kindly supplied by Professor W. R. Shepherd, who on behalf of the Carnegie Institution has examined them at Seville:

"There are in the Archives of the Indies at Seville untold thousands of papers, more or less useful to the historical student, which have never been catalogued at all, save in a rough check-list of no

[1] López Prieto in his work, *Informe sobre los Restos de Colón* (Habana, 1878), p. 37, refers to a volume of cédulas of the years 1655–1659 as among these Santo Domingo archives.

value that accompanied the bundles when they were sent from Havana in 1888–1889. Nor had these papers been touched by any worker in the archives until after considerable trouble I prevailed upon the director to allow me to use them. The 2500 bundles, of which the collection is composed, lie in confused heaps about the floor of a cellar-like room, where dampness, dust and moths are consuming the papers; and many of them are already beyond reclaim. On account of their condition, which is a menace to the preservation of the other papers in the archives should they be brought into contact with them, these 'Cuban' documents are not supposed to be accessible to the public.

"Of these 2500 bundles of papers I should say that 1800 or 2000 relate in some way or other to the history of Florida and Louisiana during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth. Here the English and French originals of the Spanish translations found in the regularly accessible sections of the archives are assembled in copious quantities. And more—the details of the colonial administration in all its branches, the local correspondence, private concerns, the thousand and one matters of daily life are all buried with them. To the local historian of any of the states that came from Spanish Florida and Louisiana, as well as of Kentucky and Tennessee, most of these papers are of great value; and many a nugget in this unexploited mine of the Indies is there also for the general historian of the United States. Unquestionably there are hundreds, if not thousands, of documents in this collection which bear upon the history of Mississippi during the period of Spanish occupation; for I myself in passing have seen many of them. There was no use, however, in jotting down a specific reference to them in my notes, even in cases where I might have deemed such a procedure useful, because many of the bundles have no numbers or other marks by which they may be identified, and because after the bundles have been examined, they are thrown back into the general heaps, and thus rendered almost impossible of recovery, except after a lengthy and tedious search (if successful at all), unless the official in charge be requested to put a particular bundle in some specified part of the room. True, the director of the Archives of the Indies told me last summer that, as soon as the Spanish government supplied the needful money, he would have the documents in this collection as well cared for and catalogued as any others of a similar class in the repository, but up to the present time nothing to my knowledge has been done to relieve this unfortunate situation."

There is no record of any further removal of documents from the archives in the decade following, but in 1898 the retiring Spanish government carried with it, both from the Archivo General and from the government offices, a vast amount of papers, to the extent, it is stated, of 330 cases.[1] These are now in part in the *Archivo His-*

[1] *Cuba, Civil Report, 1899.* "Report of the secretary of state and government of Cuba [September 16, 1899] to the military governor," vol. II., p. 6.

tórico Nacional at Madrid, classified under the ministries to which they respectively correspond, viz., *Fomento, Hacienda, Gracia y Justicia* and *Gobernación;* those of *Guerra* and *Marina* are in the respective ministries of those names. The papers date from about 1840.[1] The following classification of them appeared in the *Revista de Archivos,* V. 826 (1901):

Class.	*Legajos.*
Sección de Gobierno, Secretaría	317
Insurrección de 1868	217
Ultima Insurrección	93
Administración de Comunicaciones	47
Negociado de Gracia y Justicia	33
Negociado de Guerra	1050
Apostadero y Arsenal de la Habana	2350
Aduana de Cienfuegos (Hacienda)	493
Isla de Santo Domingo (Hacienda)	206
Libros Manuscritos de Cuba y Filipinas	635
Libros Impresos de Cuba y Filipinas	928

The Archivo General was left in a state of bewildering disorder by the Spanish government. According to the report made August 1, 1899, by Major T. H. Bliss, collector of customs, the papers were apparently without arrangement and guide to their contents, while the rooms and corridors containing them were in an unsanitary condition and a menace to the healthfulness of the rest of the custom-house. In addition the space occupied by them was absolutely necessary for the proper reorganization of the custom-house.[2]

While the archives remained in the convent of Saint Francis, under the custody of the customs department, neglected and despised, and even after their removal to the Cuartel de la Fuerza, they were ransacked by various persons in search of stamps and lottery tickets, and perhaps of other of their contents, who robbed them of all the stamps

This report states that, "Most valuable original documents of great historical importance dating as far back as the time of the discovery and colonization of America—which were saved almost miraculously from the cupidity which at various times had despoiled the archives for the benefit of the Spanish museums and collections—are found within these archives [*i. e.,* in the Archivo Nacional]. Valuable papers relating to the conquest and occupation of Hispaniola, Peru, Mexico, and the island of Cuba, still remain there." As a matter of fact there are very few documents before 1750, and nothing, of course, in any way relating to the discovery and settlement of America.

[1] For this information I am indebted to Professor W. R. Shepherd. See also his article on "The Spanish Archives and their Importance for the History of the United States," in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1903, pp. 169–170.

[2] *Cuba, Civil Report,* 1899, vol. III., Report of the Collector of Customs, p. 10.

and of a large share of the tickets, and no doubt wrought other and more serious ravages. Moreover, a portion of the archives was by disposition of Major Bliss sold as waste paper to a paper factory in the Cerro, a suburb of Havana, and it is likely that some papers worth preserving perished in this way; but not the least record was kept either of the class or quantity of the papers so disposed of, by which we may judge. After the archives had been removed to the Cuartel de la Fuerza many hundreds of *legajos* and volumes were set aside as worthless and sold to the same paper factory,[1] and in this second instance also no exact record was kept of the dates and classes of the papers discarded. It can only be learned that they were mainly custom-house records, treasury receipts and the like, both ancient and recent.

For the better organization of the archives, as well as of the custom-house, Governor Wood at the close of 1899 ordered the transfer of the archives to the old fortress known as the Cuartel de la Fuerza, situated opposite the Plaza de Armas and looking directly across to the Cabañas. The foundation of this fort, the first erected at Havana, was laid in 1538 and the structure was completed by 1584. It served in early days not only as an important fortification but also as the governor's residence. It was subsequently converted into barracks and prison, and its dungeons recall many tragedies.[2]

The arrangement of the archives which prevailed in the convent of Saint Francis has of course disappeared, but this is probably not a great misfortune. No rational arrangement, however, is at present possible in the Cuartel de la Fuerza, on account of the very meagre accommodations which have been provided. In fact very little has been done to render the building even temporarily suitable to its present use, perhaps because the government has not yet decided upon the permanent location of the archives. The space is entirely inadequate. There are several large rooms which would be available, if by some means light and air could be admitted to them. The building has not been provided with electric lights and on cloudy days work becomes very trying. The stands, or shelves, which have been erected to accommodate the *legajos,* or bundles (of which ninety-nine one-hundredths of the archives consist), are of the rudest construction. In fact the poverty of the institution is everywhere in evidence. The amount appropriated during the three and a half years for both " ordi-

[1] The amount was 133 cwt., 85 lbs., and it sold for $53.54. *Boletín de los Archivos,* July–August, 1902, p. 22.

[2] For the history and description of the fortress and some account of the restoration made in 1900, see *Cuba, Civil Report,* 1900, XII. 260 ff., and Pezuela, *Diccionario,* III. 60.

nary" and "extraordinary" running expenses averages less than 610 dollars a year.[1] The more pressing obligations which have weighed upon the government, rather than a failure to appreciate the value of the archives, no doubt, accounts for this neglect. But as an institution which administers to the higher patriotism and culture of the nation, the Archivo Nacional deserves primary consideration from the government.[2]

[Since the above was written the situation has become worse by reason of the insurrection of September, 1906, in the course of which the archives were removed from the Cuartel de la Fuerza. See the preface by Mr. Pérez.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAVANA ARCHIVES.

The records of the Archivo Nacional are of two very distinct kinds. Considerably more than two-thirds of the material has, if any, only the most incidental historical utility, but, on the other hand, it possesses in some cases great value for judicial purposes. The great bulk of the *Expedientes de Intendencia,* over 1600 *legajos,* the *Realengos* and *Bienes Embargados,* about 300 *legajos,* the records of the *Consejo de Administración,* 113 *legajos,* the *Expedientes de Ayuntamientos,* more than 400 *legajos,* the *Propios,* the *Quintos,* and many others are of this class.[3] It is, moreover, in connection with this class

[1] See the statement of expenses published tri-monthly in the *Boletín,* the official publication of the archive.

[2] The *Boletín* has this to say regarding the limitations under which the Archivo Nacional labors: "Fuerza es decir que no está tan importante oficina en condiciones de responder como debe á los requerimientos de un buen servicio. El edificio no apropiado en que se halla establecido temporalmente; el estado de espantosa confusión y desarreglo en que fué entregada la documentación por el gobierno colonial al tiempo de su evacuación de la isla, y, más que todo, el escaso personal que cuenta, que apenas si basta para la busca diaria de antecedentes de todas clases solicitados por particulares, oficinas y tribunales, absorviendo mucha parte del tiempo que pudiera invertirse en la selección y arreglo de documentos, obstáculos son en que vienen estrellándose los mejores deseos de sus empleados por ponerlo á la altura que demanda esta clase de instituciones, tan solícitamente atendidas en todos los pueblos cultos.

"Abrigamos, no obstante, la esperanza de que nuestro Gobierno, tan pronto como lo permitan los múltiples problemas que de presente tiene que resolver para la debida organización y estabilidad de la naciente República, facilitará al Archivo los recursos que necesita para ponerlo á la altura que demanda la cultura del país y las apremiantes necesidades del servicio público." Sept.–Oct., 1904, vol. IV., no. 5, p. 98.

[3] The Archivo Judicial which occupies the lower and outer portions of the building, and is a sort of adjunct to the Archivo National, consists of a

of papers that the Archive renders most service to the government and to the public. There is a constant demand from both the government and private individuals for the records relating to specified properties, claims, and contracts made by the Spanish government. In a very considerable number of cases the right to a given property, or the legality of a certain claim, can be determined, if at all, only from documents in the Archive; and be it said that probably the titles to at least 70 per cent. of the real property of the island are more or less irregular or disputable, and probably 30 per cent. are in a state of litigation. The Archive force devotes practically all its time to searching for specified records of this description and to the arrangement and listing of these papers, and this is as it should be.

But in consequence those records whose value is primarily historical receive only the most incidental attention. They constitute less than one-third of the papers in the Archive and can be briefly enumerated: (1) the volumes of *reales cédulas* and *órdenes*, from 1523 to 1863, which belonged to the various branches of the treasury (see *post*, p. 19); (2) the dispatches of the intendant and super-intendant, from 1764 to 1854, 151 *legajos* (see pp. 14–15, "Consultas de la Real Hacienda"); (3) the *expedientes* relative to commerce, navigation and fisheries, 1814 to 1858, 10 *legajos* (see p. 16); (4) the *expedientes* relative to colonization at various points in the island, 1814 to 1868, 21 *legajos* (see p. 15); (5) the correspondence of the captains-general, 1822 to 1851, and the *reales cédulas* to the same official, 1812 to 1898, about 180 *legajos* (see pp. 20, 34–53); (6) police records, 1800 to 1881, 157 *legajos* (see p. 17); (7) records of the *Diputacion Provincial de la Habana*, 1813 to 1823, 27 *legajos* (see p. 16); (8) records in the matter of slaves and slavery, 1814 to 1868, 58 *legajos* (see p. 16); (9) records of the censorship of the press, 1811 to 1869, 31 *legajos* (see p. 15); (10) records of honors, titles, appointments, etc., of the chief military officials, 1818 to 1869, 11 *legajos* (see p. 17); (11) consular correspondence, 1821 to 1868, 24 *legajos* (see p. 16); (12) records of the Consulado and Junta de Fomento, 1794 to 1861, 200 *legajos* and 160 volumes (see p. 12); (13) the archives of Santiago de Cuba (see pp. 22, 23); (14) papers of the last insurrection, 1895 to 1898 (see p. 22); (15) Florida and Louisiana papers (see pp. 21, 76–111); and (16) the Villanova papers, 1777 to 1875, about 60 *legajos* (see p. 21).

number of notarial archives from Havana and other parts of the island, which have been turned over to the government. See *Cuba, Civil Report*, 1900, vol. I., part 2, pp. 358 and 428, civil orders nos. 194 and 293, May 11 and 30, 1900, and the *Boletín*, Sept.–Oct., 1903, vol. II., no. 10, p. 19.

These records do, of course, contain materials for judicial or other practical ends, but this is incidental. The essence and value of them is historical. It is, therefore, perfectly practicable to separate these records from the others and to care and make provision for them independently. They could properly be formed into an Archive of historical materials, an Archivo Histórico Nacional similar to the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and brought into close connection with the Biblioteca Nacional.[1] The materials for the history of Cuba would thus receive that care which they deserve, and historical interest and education would be greatly promoted.[2] At the same time this measure would give greater opportunities for the arrangement and care of the other documents in the Cuartel de la Fuerza.

The limited appropriation and the crowded condition of the Archive have made it as yet impossible to cleanse the papers from the *polilla.* Some classes of papers are practically free from the insects, but the Archive as a whole is thoroughly infected, and some valuable papers, *e. g.,* the *expedientes de intendencia,* are really in a lamentable condition. The task is a difficult one, but the *polilla* must be got rid of, and as soon as possible, if the papers are to be preserved.

At least 90 per cent. of the Archive is made up of *legajos,* that is bundles, of various sizes arranged on rough wooden shelves. Very few of them are even enclosed between pasteboards. The *legajos* consist either of *expedientes* or of loose papers, or of both. The *expediente,* corresponding to the French *dossier,* is any group of papers relating to a given subject brought together to form the history or body of proceedings on the subject. It may be any subject or incident of a subject; there may be one *expediente* or there may be many on the same subject; the *expediente* may consist of any number of documents, and there are many in the Archive ten inches thick. The documents are usually arranged in chronological order and sewed together. The ideal would be to bind the *expedientes,* instead of having them tied up in heavy bundles, but their number renders this impracticable. The most valuable among them ought however to be bound, and for this some appropriation should be made, as well as for the better care of all the documents in the Archive.

Nearly all the papers have been arranged in some manner and are accessible. But it has not yet been possible to undertake, even in a single case, the finer work of ultimate arrangement and cataloguing,

[1] If such a thing were done a fire-proof building should by all means be provided for the Biblioteca Nacional, which in its present location is entirely unprotected against fire.

[2] The University of Havana has not yet a chair of local history and no higher instruction whatever is given in the history of Cuba.

and this will not be feasible until the government makes more ample provisions than now exist. Rough indexes or check-lists to a number of the classes have been printed in the bimonthly bulletin of the Archive, but, except in a few cases noted below, they are merely lists of docket-numbers with corresponding dates derived from the old indexes left by the Spanish government, and are often inaccurate.

For the purpose of indicating more completely the classes and character of the records in the Archive, it will be convenient, first to follow through the lists in the *Boletín* and then to give some account of those documents of which no list or index has yet been printed.

The *Boletín*[1] is issued bimonthly and averages twenty to twenty-two octavo pages. It contains, in addition to the indexes, unpublished documents for the history of Cuba drawn principally from the materials in the Archive.[2] These could scarcely be excelled in point of interest, but it is to be regretted that they are published entirely without notes or comments of any kind and that the documents sometimes extend through three or more issues, and in many cases through two. An annual, or at most a semi-annual, publication, complete in itself, would no doubt give much more satisfaction and meet with much more appreciation.

[1] *Boletín de los Archivos de la República de Cuba. Revista bimestre bajo la dirección del Dr. Vidal Morales y Morales, Jefe de los Archivos de la República de Cuba.* Habana. 8°.

Año I. Marzo y Abril, 1902, Núm. 1.—Noviembre y Diciembre, 1902, Núm. 5. Paged separately; about 22 pages to the issue.

Año II. Enero y Febrero, 1903, Núm. 6.—Noviembre y Diciembre, 1903, Núm. 11.

Año III. Enero y Febrero, 1904, Núm. 1.—Mayo y Junio, 1904, Num. 3.

Boletín de los Archivos de la República de Cuba. Revista bimestre. (Fundador: † Vidal Morales y Morales). Director: José D. Poyo, Jefe de los Archivos Nacionales.

Año III., Julio y Agosto, 1904, Núm. 4.

Boletín de los Archivos Nacionales. Revista bimestre. (Fundador: † Vidal Morales y Morales). Director: José D. Poyo, Jefe de los Archivos Nacionales.

Año III., Septiembre y Octubre, 1904, Núm. 5.

Boletín del Archivo Nacional. Revista bimestre. (Fundador: † Vidal Morales). Director: José D. Poyo, Jefe del Archivo Nacional.

Año III. Noviembre y Diciembre, 1904, Núm. 6.

Año IV. Enero y Febrero, 1905, Núm. 1.—Noviembre y Diciembre, 1905, Núm. 6. Paged continuously, 120 pp.

Año V. Enero y Febrero, 1906, Núm. 1.—Noviembre y Diciembre, 1906, Núm. 6. 122 pp.

Año VI. Enero y Febrero, 1907. Núm. 1.

Indice de las Materias contenidas en el Boletín del Archivo Nacional de la República de Cuba correspondiente á los Años 1902–1905. (Habana, 1905), [9] pp.

[2] Those mentioned in the present report are nos. 4, 5, 26, 39, 61, 108, 127, 138–148, 169, 241, 249, 276, 279, 526.

CLASSES LISTED IN THE BOLETÍN.

Real Consulado y Junta de Fomento,[1] 1794–1861.

The records of this body, consisting of 200 *legajos* and 160 volumes, were declared by the late Director Vidal Morales y Morales to be the most precious documents in the Archive. They are certainly among the most important. They relate principally to commerce and navigation, to agriculture, industry and colonization, to slavery and the negro traffic and to public works. They are indexed in vol. I., nos. 1–4, of the *Boletín*. There is only a rough classification in the arrangement of the bundles themselves or of their contents. The index simply indicates the dates and contents of each *legajo*, describing in many cases the individual *expedientes*. About one-third of the bundles are described as of "various years" (*varios años*), and the others follow no strict chronological order. To find a given *expediente*, or documents on a given matter, it is often necessary to run through the entire index, and in many instances the description would be found very vague. The same must be said of the volumes, except that each volume is confined to a single matter. There are three *legajos* of the years 1821–1861 relating to the Consulado with the papers of the Gobierno Superior Civil, *legajos* 372–375 (*Boletín*, vol. III., no. 1).

The Consejo de Administración,[2] 1861–1897.

The functions of this body, created by *real decreto* of July 4, 1861, were (1) to give advice to the governor and captain-general on administrative measures calling for special legal knowledge. The captain-general was however entirely free to act contrary to its recommendations. The real business and importance of this body was however (2) that of a court for cases involving the local administration, *e. g.*, the conflict of jurisdictions, appeals from decisions of the captain-general or other civil authorities, assessment of taxes, licenses, franchises, claims involving the public lands, or properties, the right of eminent domain, etc. The records are indexed in vol. I., no. 4, to vol. II., no. 9, of the *Boletín*. There are 113 *legajos*, containing over 700 *expedientes*, and 92 volumes; the bundles are by years and follow in chronological order; the *expedientes* of the court are listed individually, but the reports of the *Consejo* as an advisory board are in the

[1] Some account of this body is given on pp. 30–31.

[2] For an account of its functions, organization, etc., see especially the *Boletín*, vol. I., no. 4, pp. 7–11, and a pamphlet, *Consejo de Administración de la Isla de Cuba, su Organización, Atribuciones y Modo de proceder en los Negocios Contenciosos Administrativos* . . . (Habana, 1861).

form of proceedings and are of course not separately listed. On the whole this material has very slight historical interest, but is exceedingly valuable for judicial purposes.

Gobierno Superior Civil.

Under this heading are listed in the *Boletín* a variety of papers relating principally to the central civil administration of the captaincy-general. A brief account of the history and functions of this office is given on pp. 28–32. Some of the papers which are included in the *Boletín* do not properly belong to the civil government, *e. g.*, the correspondence of the intendant with the home government, and the *legajos* relating to commerce, navigation and fisheries. They were taken over when the office of super-intendant was annexed to the office of governor and captain-general. On the other hand, the dispatches of the captain-general to the home government and the *reales órdenes* to him, described on pp. 34–36, certainly belong to the civil government, but are not included. The term civil is not sufficiently comprehensive, for some of the records are political, *e. g.*, the consular correspondence, and there was in fact no political or military government distinct from the civil. What remains of the archives of the captaincy-general is a fragment; the major part of them were taken to Spain in 1898, especially that part which was in the captain-general's palace and was the most important.

The index to these papers is contained in vol. II., no. 9, to vol. III., no. 6, inclusive, of the *Boletín,* in the order of classes; they constitute 1671 *legajos,* consecutively numbered. It is not possible or necessary to enter into details regarding many of these classes, and in fact they were not all examined. The following classified account may perhaps suffice.

Ayuntamientos. The *expedientes* or records of the city council or municipality of Havana, over which the captain-general himself presided, so far as they were not taken to Spain or destroyed, are preserved in the Archivo Nacional. Only the minutes (or *actas*) dating from the middle of the sixteenth century in almost unbroken series, remain in the archive of the *ayuntamiento.* This material is not only an inestimable treasure for the history of Cuba, but to a great extent also for the early history of all Spanish America. The use of a manuscript collection of this description presents unfortunately innumerable difficulties. The volumes, moreover, are not kept in a fire-proof building, and this is clearly to invite their destruction. No greater service could therefore be rendered to Cuban history than the printing of the complete series of these minutes and proceedings of the

cabildo, or city council, of Havana, at least up to the year 1823. An edition on modern principles, with complete indexes and critical notes, would require at least 40 volumes and an expenditure of 20,000 dollars. But is this undertaking beyond the patriotism and historical appreciation of the *ayuntamiento* of Havana? The *actas* of the city council of Santiago de Cuba extend back to an even earlier date. The alcalde of that city, now senator, Señor Emilio Bacardí, has published in the *Revista Municipal de Santiago de Cuba* a great deal of data from these minutes of the greatest value, and has in preparation a historical work based on this material. The publication of these extensive *actas* of Santiago de Cuba is probably beyond realization for some generations, but such a precious treasure should be zealously cared for, and to keep it in a building or apartment which is not fireproof is unpardonable.

The *expedientes* of the city councils concern, in the vast number of cases, property rights, public works, franchises and the like, and have very rarely any historical interest, though great judicial usefulness. The number of *legajos,* representing nearly all the *ayuntamientos* of the island, is at least 371 (*legajos* nos. 1–371). These include the *Propios* relative to municipal and rural taxation, and also the *Presupuestos, i. e.,* the municipal budgets, etc. They date principally between 1840 and 1868; in some cases from 1822; only two *legajos* are of an earlier date. They are all arranged in a single rough chronological order, irrespective of locality, and the *expedientes* are not individually listed. The index is therefore only a check-list to the number of the *legajo,* the date and the *ayuntamiento* corresponding.

Acueductos y Puentes. Four bundles, years 1826 to 1854, relative to aqueducts and bridges. *Legajos* nos. 376–379.[1]

Alamedas y Paseos. Four bundles, years 1815 to 1860, relative to malls and public walks. *Legajos* nos. 380–383.

Bienes de Regulares. Eight bundles, years 1768 to 1865, relative to the properties of regulars, especially of the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri. *Legajos* nos. 384–391.

Beneficencia y Caridad. Fifty-eight bundles, years 1870 to , relative to charitable institutions, hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, etc. *Legajos* nos. 392–449.

Consultas de la Real Hacienda. These are the dispatches of the intendant to the home government. The office was created in 1764 and merged into the captaincy-general in 1856. From the year 1812 the intendant of Havana was also super-intendant of the whole island. Some account of the history of the two offices is given on pp. 28–32.

[1] Nos. 372–375 relate to the *Junta de Fomento.*

These dispatches, termed *consultas,* with their numerous enclosures, constitute for historical purposes one of the most precious collections in the Archive and form practically a complete series. The dispatches of the first intendant, Miguel de Altarriba, begin in January, 1766, with number 662. The earlier dispatches, from 1746 to 1766, nos. 1–661, are from the captains-general Juan de Prado and the Conde de Ricla. The series consists of 153 bundles, *legajos* nos. 450–602, in the order of years. The index in the *Boletín* gives merely the number of the *legajos* with the corresponding year or years and the particular ministries to which the dispatches were addressed. The number and dates however do not always agree; the *legajo* of a stated year will very often contain some dispatches of the preceding or of the following year. The dispatches are all numbered, each intendant beginning a new series. But in the bundles the arrangement is not always consecutive; in many instances earlier numbers will be found after later ones, perhaps in the *legajo* next following. There is missing from the series a dispatch here and there, and more frequently an enclosure, but the file as a whole is substantially complete.[1] Many of the missing dispatches are among the Villanova papers.

This material is of surpassing interest. It is a storehouse for the financial, economic and commercial history of the island, containing incidentally many items for the history of other parts of America. There is a good deal of information on the negro traffic, on immigration, on adjudications in cases of prizes and contraband, on pensions, on appointments, on fortifications, on the equipment of the army and navy, on the public domain, on concessions and franchises, etc., in addition to information on general financial and commercial administration and policy, involving political history to a large degree.

Corredores. Thirteen bundles, years 1832 to 1869, relative to rural police and police agents. *Legajos* nos. 603–615.

Cimarrones. Fourteen bundles, years 1824 to 1864, relative to fugitive slaves. *Legajos* nos. 616–629.

Colonización. Twenty-one bundles, years 1814 to 1868, relative to the establishment of colonies at various points in the island. *Legajos* nos. 630–650.

Censura de Imprenta. Thirty-one bundles, years 1811 to 1869, relative to the censorship of the press. *Legajos* nos. 651–681.

Caminos, Puentes y Canales de Navegación y Riego. Nine bundles, years 1800 to 1853, relative to roads, bridges and canals for navigation and irrigation. *Legajos* nos. 682–690.

[1] The last five bundles, nos. 598 to 602, years 1853 to 1856, contain dispatches of the captains-general Pezuela and Concha, in their capacity as superintendants.

Comercio, Navegación y Pesca. Ten bundles, years 1814 to 1858, relative to commerce, navigation and fisheries. *Legajos* nos. 691–700.

Cárceles, Cuarteles y Casas de Gobierno. Twelve bundles, years 1770 to 1860, relative to prisons, barracks, city-halls, and public buildings. *Legajos* nos. 701–712.

Culto y Clero. Sixty-one bundles, years 1799 to 1861, relative to ecclesiastical affairs. *Legajos* nos. 713–773.

Calamidades y Donativos. Eleven bundles, years 1826 to 1863, relative to official and popular donations made on occasions of public calamities or of special needs, *e. g.*, for the African war, 1860. *Legajos* nos. 774–784.

Cartas de Domicilio. Twenty-nine bundles, years 1819–1869, relative to naturalization of Chinese and Yucatanese, and to foreigners domiciled in the island. *Legajos* nos. 785–813.

Correos y Postas. Twenty-three bundles, years 1823 to 1866, relative to the postal service. *Legajos* nos. 814–836.

Consules. Twenty-four bundles, years 1809 to 1871. These contain dispatches to the captain-general from Spanish consuls in foreign countries, principally from the consuls at New York, New Orleans, Key West, Vera Cruz and Kingston, Jamaica. Also correspondence of the captain-general with the foreign consuls in the island, and some miscellaneous *expedientes.* The bulk of the material is of no importance, and there is no arrangement, except that the *legajos* follow a rough chronological order. Many of the dispatches from the consuls mentioned above are interesting for the information or statements which they contain regarding filibustering expeditions and the activities of Cuban revolutionists. The communications from the consul at Kingston, Jamaica, deal very fully with the problem of emancipation in the British West Indies and Haiti. *Legajos* nos. 844–846 contain the interesting correspondence between the captain-general and the British Consul-general and Superintendent of Liberated Africans, David Turnbull. The Villanova papers contain a good deal of consular correspondence, which may have been extracted from these bundles. *Legajos* nos. 837–860.

Diputación de la Habana. Twenty-seven bundles, years 1813 to 1823, containing the minute-books (*actas*) and *expedientes* of the *Diputación de la Habana. Legajos* nos. 861–887.

Dispensas de Matrimonios. Fifty-eight bundles, years 1812 to 1879, relative to the right to contract marriage of parties not having the consent of parents or guardians. *Legajos* nos. 888–935.

Esclavitud. Fifty-eight bundles, years 1814 to 1816, relative to

the sale and emancipation of slaves, to fugitive slaves and police regulations. *Legajos* nos. 936–993. *Cf. Cimarrones,* above.

Espectáculos Públicos. Ten bundles, years 1826 to 1868, relative to public shows, theatres, bull-fights, etc. *Legajos* nos. 994–1003.

Empleados. Three bundles, years 1821 to 1867, relative to employees and the organization of the government offices. *Legajos* nos. 1004–1006.

Ferrocarriles. Fourteen bundles, years 1845 to 1868, relative to the construction and regulation of railroads. *Legajos* nos. 1007–1020.

Gobernación y Fomento. One hundred and twenty-eight bundles, years 1748 to 1868, relative to a variety of administrative matters,—municipal affairs, agriculture, colonies, employments, prisons, etc. *Legajos* nos. 1021–1148.

Hacienda. Sixty-nine bundles, years 1730 to 1868, relative to the treasury administration and treasury accounts. The earlier bundles no doubt belonged to the archive of the Intendencia. *Legajos* nos. 1149–1217.

Honores, Condecoraciones, Tomas de Posesión y Juicios de Residencia de Generales. Eleven bundles, years 1818 to 1869, relative to titles, appointments, promotions and records of the chief military officials of the island. *Legajos* nos. 1218–1228.

Juegos Prohibidos. Six bundles, years 1812 to 1856, relative to prohibited games. *Legajos* nos. 1229–1234.

Licencias. Thirty-two bundles, years 1814 to 1855, relative to licenses. *Legajos* nos. 1235–1266.

Milicias de Color. Two bundles, years 1859 to 1860, relative to the colored militia. *Legajos* nos. 1267–1268.

Marina. Twenty-eight bundles, years 1819 to 1869, relative to coast defense, to harbors, piers, light-houses, etc. *Legajos* nos. 1269–1296.

Mayorazgo y Testamentarías. Two bundles, years 1820 to 1862, relative to the execution of wills and inheritance by primogeniture. *Legajos* nos. 1297–1298.

Monedas. Two bundles, years 1817 to 1857, relative to the currency. *Legajos* nos. 1299–1300.

Obras Públicas. Twenty-three bundles, years 1779 to 1893, relative to public works. *Legajos* nos. 1301–1323.

Policia. One hundred and fifty-seven bundles, years 1800 to 1881, relative to police regulations and the public peace, passports, banishments, tramps, etc. *Legajos* nos. 1324–1470.

Plaza de Abastos. Four bundles, years 1805 to 1857, relative to slaughter-houses and markets. *Legajos* nos. 1471–1474.

Privilegios. Twenty-one bundles, years 1819 to 1867, relative to permits, privileges and franchises. *Legajos* nos. 1475–1495.

Quintos. Twenty-six bundles, years 1842 to 1860, relative to a 20 per cent. excise tax, the *quinto.* *Legajos* nos. 1496–1521.

Sanidad. Forty-nine bundles, years 1803 to 1870, relative to public health and sanitation. *Legajos* nos. 1522–1570. *Cf.* the archives of the *Junta Superior de Sanidad,* described below.

Sociedades. Thirty-nine bundles, years 1844 to 1869, relative to mercantile and industrial corporations, to literary societies and clubs and theatrical companies. *Legajo* no. 1601 contains documents, years 1814 to 1835, relative to the *Real Sociedad Patriótica* of Havana. *Legajos* nos. 1571–1609.

Santo Domingo. Expedientes del Gobierno Superior Civil. Sixteen bundles, years 1861 to 1865, relative to the Spanish government of Santo Domingo during those years. There are in other parts of the Archive a large number of other bundles which are a part of these records. See also no. **272.** *Legajos* nos. 1610–1625.

Tratado de Negros. Eight bundles, years 1821 to 1864, relative to slaves. *Legajos* nos. 1626–1633.

Adición. Thirty-eight bundles, years 1732 to 1880. Miscellaneous. Contains some interesting documents, *e. g.,* nos. **168, 187, 209** *Legajos* nos. 1634–1671.

Junta Superior de Sanidad, 1822–1898.

The index to the archives of the Board of Public Health and the local boards (*Juntas Subalternas*), is published in vol. IV., nos. 3–5, of the *Boletín.* There are 39 *legajos* and 22 volumes for the years 1822 to 1898. There is no classification of the material whatever and the bundles do not even follow a chronological order. The titles of the *expedientes* composing the *legajos* are however given in each case. The material offers a rich field for the study of public hygienic measures and the prevention of diseases in the tropics, and contains no doubt many data on the spread of and mortality from certain diseases, notably yellow fever and small-pox.

Mapas y Planos.

The list of maps, plans, surveys, etc., of which there exists a large collection in the Archive, has been published in the issues of the *Boletín,* vol. IV., no. 6, to vol. VI., no. 1. They date, with very few excep-

tions, from about 1835. They include surveys of the coasts and interior, of roads and rivers, plans of harbors, cities, buildings, etc., and in many cases are important in determining the areas and boundaries of private or public lands.

CLASSES NOT LISTED IN THE BOLETÍN.

Volumes and Bundles of Reales Cédulas and Órdenes. There exist in the Archive about 157 volumes dating from 1523 to 1863 which belonged to the Intendencia. Statements regarding them and lists of them are in appendix A. They are exceedingly valuable for the early history of Cuba and of other parts of Spanish America as well. They constitute a practically inexhaustible source for Cuban history in all that relates to the economic administration and conditions of the island, to commerce and the distribution of population, to the public revenue, to slavery and to the thousand and one matters of local administration. For biography and genealogy they are simply invaluable.

In addition to the volumes there are about 144 *legajos* dating from 1631 to 1869, about 40 of these being earlier than 1800. These belong likewise to the Intendencia, and are of the same character as the material in the volumes. None of the sets are complete and they duplicate each other very largely. About four copies of each *cédula* or *órden* appear to have been received, and very often additional copies, duly certified, were made. The printed *cédulas* are even more abundant. Nevertheless there are many dispatches which occur only in one of the collections, and a large number have no doubt disappeared entirely. To form as complete a collection as possible from these partial sets would entail considerable labor; but the value of the thing would be beyond all estimation. It is also very desirable that the older *cédulas* which have suffered from the *polilla,* and are now scarcely legible to the ordinary person, should be carefully transcribed, and that typewritten copies of the indexes which are usually prefixed to each volume should be made, to serve until the complete collection can be compiled and indexed.

Expedientes de Intendencia.[1] These number over 1900 legajos and date from about 1740, except a few *expedientes* which may be found dating as early as 1712. They are in two collections, which however are exactly similar in character. One dates from the end of the eighteenth century, and is of about 940 *legajos.* The other extends back to 1712. This is indexed by *expedientes,* the former simply by bundles.

[1] For some account of the office, see pp. 28–32.

This material is extremely valuable for judicial, and to some degree for historical purposes, for it contains the early records, so far as they exist, of every sale, grant or lease of the public lands or property, of every contract or franchise and of every transaction affecting the public treasury or the public domain.

They contain a good deal of material relating to Louisiana and the Floridas, inasmuch as the *situado* of those provinces passed through the hands of the intendant, and the provinces had considerable commercial dealings with the island of Cuba.[1]

Bienes Embargados. 226 bundles and 72 volumes, years 1869 to 1873. These contain the records of the landed property and moveables confiscated on political grounds, and are, therefore, not only of great legal importance but of the utmost historical value. They have been carefully arranged by Sr. Ponce de Leon, the assistant archivist.

Correspondence between the Captains-General and the Home Government. A full account of this important material, with a list of 170 documents, will be found on pp. 34–53. It claims a special section in this report.

Juicios y Antecedentes de la Comisión Militar. These are about 115 bundles, years 1811 to 1868. They are the judicial proceedings of the court whose peculiar functions were to try political offenses and ordinary crimes committed in the thinly populated districts, *en despoblado.* It was established by General Vives as a permanent court, *Comisión Militar Permanente,* March 4, 1825. The records of the first class have of course overwhelming interest for the history of Cuba. A number of the trials are in the Villanova papers. An almost complete index has been made by the assistant archivist, Señor Ponce de Leon. The records of the second class, *Delitos Comunes,* number 200 bundles and date from 1823.

Defensa de la Isla. Two *legajos* corresponding respectively to the years 1797–1843 and 1825–1878. They contain projects for the defense of the island against invasion and for the fortification of particular strategic points, with numerous plans, diagrams, etc.

Ordenación de pagos. The records of the disbursing office, which dates from 1880, comprise over 150 *legajos* and are exceedingly valuable as evidence in the matter of claims. They exist up to the year 1898, and have been put in order, though no list of them has been printed in the *Boletín.*

[1] *Cf.* also the correspondence of the intendant with the home government, pp. 14–15.

The Villanova Papers, 1777–1875. The late Manuel Villanova, who held the chair of political economy in the *Instituto* of Havana, was a devoted student of Cuban history and a constant investigator in the Archivo General, as the numerous notes and transcripts in his handwriting which remain testify. Shortly before the Spanish evacuation the Archive appears to have been under the sole oversight of a porter. Availing himself of this circumstance, and of his familiarity with the location of important documents, Señor Villanova contrived to abstract from the Archive and to store secretly in his house as many as sixty-one bundles of papers. They were documents which he deliberately selected because of their importance for the political and economic history of Cuba, and as a whole are unexcelled by any other body of material in the Archive. They date from 1777 to 1875. Señor Villanova's idea was to prevent these documents from being taken to Spain and to preserve them to the Cuban government. Shortly after the Archive was installed in the Cuartel de la Fuerza he returned them. His death removed probably the one man familiar with the organization and materials in the Archivo General, but he bequeathed a priceless treasure to the future historians of Cuba.[1] There has been made so far only a rough list of the documents contained in the first eight or ten *legajos,* and there has been no attempt to separate the material and to return particular documents to their places, *e. g.,* the letters of the intendant (see p. 15). The material has been arranged roughly by years. The lists in this volume, especially on pp. 57–75, contain numerous documents from this collection, and they are among the choicest to be found in the Archive.

Florida and Louisiana Papers. Seven bundles. A full account of these papers together with titles and descriptions of individual documents will be found on pp. 76–111. The material claims a special section in this report.

[1] The following sketch of Manuel Villanova y Fernández is given by Calcagno in his *Diccionario Biográfico Cubano,* p. 684. "Nació en Puerto Príncipe, abril, 1844. Estudió en la Habana y en los Estados Unidos; en marzo, 1859, tomó parte en la expedición del *African,* mandada por J. E. Hernández, y el mismo año fué á España, donde residió hasta enero, 1861. En 1868 se unió al movimiento revolucionario del Camagüey, hasta mayo, 1871, en que dejó de militar en la Revolución. Entonces se trasladó á la Habana, donde cultivó las letras y colaboró en *El Triunfo, Revista de Cuba, Revista Económica, Unión* de Guines y *Palanque.* En 1882 fundó *La Lucha,* periódico liberal independiente que duró 14 números. Prepara una obra *Historia de la Circulación Monetaria en Cuba.*" The manuscript, together with a large number of documents, originals and transcripts, for this extensive work on the monetary history of Cuba, are fortunately preserved in the library of the Archive.

Cuban Revolution, 1895 to 1898. A portion of the archives of the revolutionary government has been deposited in the Archivo Nacional and is accessible to the public. The following statement in regard to them has been kindly supplied by Señor Poyo, Director of the Archive:

"The papers existing in this office belonging to the archives of the revolutionary government comprise from the Constituent Assembly of Jimaguayú, 1895, to the dissolution of the Executive Commission of the Assembly of 1898, divided into the following classes:

"I. Assemblies (records of proceedings, etc.);

"II. Archives of the Council of Government and Executive Commission;

"III. War;

"IV. Foreign affairs;

"V. Finance;

"VI. Interior.

"The documents are in pretty fair condition, although some volumes of class I. are somewhat soiled. They were delivered to the Archive in 1902 by order of the government by Señores Juan Gualberto Gómez, General José Lacret Marlot and Colonel Aurelio Hevia, who formed the Executive Commission of the Revolutionary Assembly.

"In addition General José Miró, chief of the Revising and Liquidating Commission of the Cuban army, sent the archives of the regiment Mayarí, the archives of the Interior of the eastern province, and a portion of the archives of the civil government.

"It is impossible to state exactly the number of *legajos* and volumes comprised in these archives on account of the unorganized condition in which they were delivered."

Archives of Santiago de Cuba. These are the records of the governorship of the province of Santiago, which till 1800 was in large measure independent in civil affairs of the captaincy-general at Havana (see p. 28). The records date from about 1736 to about 1841 and amount to about 190 *legajos.* The papers are in a very damaged and confused condition and most of the dockets are no longer legible. A partial examination showed that the bundles were very incomplete, but that nevertheless there was material of great interest among them. A number of the papers which are now kept in certain drawers have been extracted from these *legajos, e. g.,* no. 422. It was not found feasible to examine these papers very closely, on account of the time which it would have required and the difficulty of subsequently identifying the bundles. But the material would certainly repay careful examination, and it is to be hoped that it will be possible before long for the Archive to arrange them in

some systematic way. The following analysis of them, made from the old index and partly from the bundles themselves, has been kindly supplied by Señor Julio Ponce de Leon, the assistant archivist. It must be borne in mind, however, that the bundles are in nearly all cases only fragments of their former selves, and that the docket dates are often misleading.

1. *Correspondence of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba with the Home Government.* 1736–1821.

a. Reales cédulas y órdenes, 1736–1750, 1 legajo; 1759–1820, 12 legajos.

b. Representaciones con la corte, 1758–1766, 1 legajo; 1767–1770; 1780; 1795–1808, 4 legajos; 1814–1821, 6 legajos. Correspondencia reservada con la corte, 1788–1795, 1 legajo. Correspondencia con el ministro de marina, 1788, 1 legajo. Representaciones del ministerio de gracia y justicia, 1796–1808, 1 legajo.

2. *Correspondence of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba with the Captain-General at Havana.* 1747–1840.

a. Correspondencia remitida de Santiago de Cuba, 1748–1840, 48 legajos.

b. Reales órdenes comunicadas por la capitania general, 1768–1788, 1 legajo. Correspondencia recibida de la capitania general, 1747–1840, 52 legajos.

3. *Correspondence of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba with the Governors or Officials of other Spanish Colonies.* 1749–1822.

a. Correspondencia con los virreyes de Santa Fé, Méjico y Nueva España y con los capitanes generales y gobernadores de los dominios de América, incluso Santo Domingo, Veracruz y capitanía general del ejército de Venezuela, 1749–1822, 2 legajos.

4. *Correspondence of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba with the Officials of Foreign Colonies.*

a. Correspondencia con los generales y otras autoridades de colonias estrangeras, 1755–1796, 2 legajos; 1799–1809, 1 legajo.

5. *Local affairs.* About 35 *legajos,* years 1748 to 1840.

6. *Undetermined.* About 24 *legajos,* without dockets.

The archives of the Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba, including the archives of the Audiencia of Puerto Principe which had been removed to Santiago de Cuba, were brought to Havana in 1900 and placed in the Archivo Judicial (see p. 8). They occupied 60 cases, but were in a lamentable condition, almost entirely destroyed by the polilla.[1]

[1] Statement in the *Boletín,* vol. I., no. 3, p. 22.

PROVINCIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHIVES.

Puerto Principe.

The archives of Puerto Principe (most commonly known as Camagüey) now consist of very recent materials, and aside from a small number of old imprints there is nothing there to repay the historical investigator.

Santiago.

At Santiago de Cuba, which the writer visited during his mission, there are both the municipal and provincial archives and the archiepiscopal archives. The former contain the very valuable ancient volumes of minutes or proceedings of the *ayuntamiento* of which mention has already been made (p. 13). The material relating to the governorship of Santiago was removed to Havana during the Spanish regime and is now in the Archivo Nacional. Some account of it is given on p. 23. The more recent material was no doubt taken to Spain when the Spanish government evacuated the island. Among the *expedientes de ayuntamiento* (see pp. 13–14) are many relating to Santiago de Cuba.

The archiepiscopal archives of Santiago de Cuba, which once contained material of considerable general interest, now preserve in the main only material dating from about 1850, and almost wholly of ecclesiastical interest. In 1882 the archives were installed in new quarters and the ancient material, which was found to be so deteriorated as to be unserviceable, was destroyed. A few indexes remain however to show in some measure what has perished. There was, of course, correspondence of the bishops of Santiago and the *reales cédulas* and *órdenes* addressed to them, and there were the *expedientes* concerning ecclesiastical and civil affairs, among them certain ones relating to East Florida and Louisiana, *e. g.*, two of May 17, 1787, and May 26, 1788, dealing with the visit of Fr. Cirilo de Barcelona to the province of Louisiana. The indexes are, however, for the most part of bundles and not of individual papers. The archives of the *cabildo* or chapter, which are in the cathedral building itself, contain original volumes of acts or proceedings of the chapter dating into the early seventeenth century. There are also three volumes of *reales cédulas* addressed to the dean and chapter, *viz.*, date 1622–1767 (128 pieces), 1767–1788 (234 pieces), 1788–1830 (51 pieces), and one bundle, 1755–1847 (about 95 pieces). They contain also a few letters and minutes of the chapter. There are very few pieces which relate in any way to East Florida or Louisiana, but one which was found deserves mention, *viz.*, a *cédula* of March 29, 1660, stating that

the bishop of Santiago had written, under date of October 5, 1645, that for forty years no bishop of his diocese had visited the province of Florida and that in consequence the greater part of the people had not received the sacrament of confirmation, and requesting the chapter to report on the convenience and means of establishing a convent in the province.

The Episcopal Archives of Havana.

The materials of historical value in the episcopal archives of Havana consist of about eighteen volumes of *reales cédulas,* dating from 1718 to 1845, and about six bundles of correspondence, dating from 1802 to 1831. The material which exists subsequent to these dates was not examined. The table below shows in brief the contents of the volumes and bundles.

The island of Cuba formed, until the year 1788, a single diocese governed by the bishop of Santiago de Cuba. The island of Jamaica (until the year 1655), the province of Florida (from 1567), and the province of Louisiana (from 1769) were also under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Cuba. In 1732 a suffragan bishop was appointed to reside in Florida (see items nos. **312, 313,** in this report). In 1788 the island was divided into two dioceses, an eastern and a western, the bishop of Santiago was given the title of archbishop and a bishop of Havana was created suffragan to him. The bishopric of Havana not only enjoyed larger revenues but comprised within its jurisdiction the provinces of Louisiana and the Floridas while these remained possessions of the Spanish crown. It must be noted, however, that before 1788, though the cathedral church was at Santiago de Cuba, the bishops resided generally at Havana. This explains the presence of the volumes of *cédulas* in the archives of Havana. From both the episcopal archives of Havana and of Santiago the bulk of the ancient records has disappeared and only fragments remain. For the main facts in the history of the two bishoprics, see Pezuela, *Diccionario Geográfico, Estadístico, Histórico,* s. vv. "Arzobispado de Santiago de Cuba," "Obispado de la Habana," and "Obispos."

Summary of the Volumes and Bundles.

No. of vol.	Date.	No. of documents, or pages.	Remarks.
7	Feb. 12, 1718 to May 26, 1723	197 pages	Certified copies made from the originals in 1788. No index.
9, 13	1732, 1736 to 1738	67 documents	Originals. Indexed.
8	1744–1824 (Binder's date is 1686–1770)	About 120 documents	Originals and certified copies. Contains also letters from the ecclesias-

SUMMARY OF THE VOLUMES AND BUNDLES.—*Continued.*

No. of vol.	Date.	No. of documents, or pages.	Remarks.
			tical Cabildo of Santiago de Cuba, from the Audiencia of Puerto Príncipe, the Cabildo of Caracas, etc. No index.
58	1754–1789	About 100 pages	Title: "Libro, en que se lleva el Asiento de las R[s]. Deliberaciones concernientes á las Causas del Tribunal de la Fé; Provid[as]. de la Suprema y G[l]. Ynquis[on]., y Prevenciones de los Yllmos Sres. Ynquisidores de Cartagena de Indias." "Libro I. de Registro del Comisario del Santo Oficio de la Villa de Guanabacoa N°. 58." Copy made at Guanabacoa, Cuba, in 1796.
15	1759–1763	105 documents	With index.
6	1760–1771	107 documents	With index.
18	1765–1766	77 documents	With index.
16	1767–1768	69 documents	With index.
11	1772–1797	124 documents	With index.
3	1776–1787	89 documents	With index.
14	1780–1787	81 documents	With index.
5	1788–1796	209 documents	With index.
12	1797–1808	102 documents	With index.
Legajo[1]	1802–1818	About 25 documents	Contains principally an expediente: "Sobre copias Fiscales y representaciones al Consejo," *i. e.*, copies of decisions of the Fiscal and despatches of the Bishop to the Secretary of the Indies, the "Secretario del Supremo Consejo y Cámara de Indias."
2	1802–1824	About 165 documents	"Reales Proviciones de la R[l]. Audiencia de esta Isla desde el ano de 1802 hasta 1824: y de las Reales Cédulas, Ordenes y oficios del Vicariato General de los Reales Exercitos."
9	1808–1811	111 documents	With index. Mainly printed decrees, *órdenes*, circulars, etc., from the Spanish government.
Legajo	1809–1824	About 150 documents	Contains: "Expediente sobre la esaltación al Trono del Rey Fernando 7°."
Legajo	1810–1812		Contains: "Expediente sobre el Juramento á las

[1] The *legajos* have no numbers.

SUMMARY OF THE VOLUMES AND BUNDLES.—*Continued.*

No. of vol.	Date.	No. of documents, or pages.	Remarks.
			Córtes y á la Constitucion de España."
Legajo	1811–1827	About 140 letters	"Cartas [al Obispo] sobre diferentes asuntos."
Legajo	1811–1831	About 700 letters	"Comunicaciones con la Capitania General de la Ysla de Cuba 1811–1819." "Oficios de la Yntendencia y Tribunal de Cuentas." Contains both letters received and sent. Altogether 8 expedientes.
8	1812–1813	129 documents	Book of *reales órdenes,* mainly printed copies. With index.
Legajo	1813–1824	About 50 documents	"Sobre la Ynquisicion." Consists of decrees, circulars, correspondence, etc.
10	1814–1819	125 documents	*Reales órdenes,* mainly printed copies. With index.
1	1832–1845	175 documents	*Reales órdenes* and communications from the captain-general.

MATANZAS.

The archives of the provincial government of Matanzas were investigated by Mr. Roscoe R. Hill on behalf of the Carnegie Institution. It was found that the repository consisted of two large rooms, one devoted to the papers of more recent date, the other to the older material. The former have in part been arranged as far back as the eighties, and a register or list of *legajos* 1 to 170 has been compiled, giving the contents of each *legajo.* Most, if not all, of this material appears to be of purely local interest.

The room containing the older material is little more than a rubbish heap. There are a few registers running back into the early eighteenth century, but even with their help it would prove well-nigh impossible to locate particular bundles or papers.

It is plainly the duty of the provincial government to take steps to preserve these ancient records, whose value for local history is no doubt very great. The expense would be small, but the service would be invaluable to future generations who will desire a knowledge of the past history of their country.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CUBA.

The following account of the main features of the administration of the island is introduced at this point in order that the reader may understand more clearly the various records described in this report, by seeing the relations which they respectively bore to that administrative system.

There are three well-defined periods in the administration of the island. The first ends in 1764 with the creation of the intendant-general of the army and treasury (*intendente general de ejército y real hacienda*) wholly independent of the captain-general; the third dates from the decrees of 1853–1854, conferring on the latter the supreme and direct authority over financial and military, as well as political and civil, affairs.

The authority which the captain-general exercised before 1764 was considerably less than that of the viceroys of New Spain and Peru, or even of the captain-general of the Philippines, for he was subject in judicial matters to the audiencia of Santo Domingo (till 1795), presided over by the captain-general of that island, and in financial matters to the viceroy of New Spain; and though he held the supreme military command over the entire island, the eastern half, from 1607 to 1801, was in civil matters independent of his jurisdiction, having its own governor who received his instructions direct from the crown.[1] Till 1551 the care of the revenues was committed to the governor, but in that year the so-called *oficiales reales, viz.,* an auditor (*contador*) and a treasurer (*tesorero*), were appointed, to whom the royal instructions (*cédulas,* etc.) were addressed conjointly with the governor. The latter could not act in matters affecting the treasury without consulting them, and they sat with him to judge cases of prize and contraband. They received the *situados* for Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Florida,[2] and administered the numerous appropriations for Cuba, which were assessed on the treasury of New Spain. They were required to send their accounts each year to Mexico to be audited, but this they seldom did, and the difficulties which the system encountered led to the establishment in 1638 of the *tribunal de cuentas*[3] of Havana

[1] The independence of the governor of Santiago was somewhat restricted in 1763 and ceased in 1801, when the captain-general became president of the audiencia established at Puerto Príncipe.

[2] For Florida from 1608. See *Leyes de Indias,* lib. III., tit. IX., leyes 7 and 10.

[3] See in regard to the entire treasury organization, *Leyes de Indias,* lib. VIII.

with a single auditor for Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Florida, to whom was added a second in 1660. The volumes of *cédulas* of the *tribunal de cuentas* are, with the exception of a small number of those addressed conjointly to the governor and *oficiales reales*, the oldest documents preserved in the Archivo Nacional.[1]

By *real cédula* of October 31, 1764 (*i. e.*, of the year following the English occupation of Havana), the general intendency of the army and treasury (*intendencia general de ejército y real hacienda*) was established.[2] This abolished the *oficiales reales*, deprived the governor of any control over the finances, and made the intendant president of the *tribunal de cuentas*. This official had under his immediate control the administration of the public revenues in the three branches, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, including the commissary and quartermaster departments, the fortifications, hospitals and pensions both military and civil; the jurisdiction in matters of commerce and contraband; the administration of the royal lands (*realengas*) and properties, and of the lottery (created in 1812). His rôle was thus quite as important as that of the governor and captain-general, to whom he was not subordinate but equal in rank,[3] receiving his instructions from and communicating directly with the crown. By *real órden* of March 23, 1812,[4] *intendencias* were created at Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba, and the intendant-general at Havana became also super-intendant-general of the treasury (*superintendente general delegado de real hacienda*). This system prevailed till by *real órden* of October 21, 1853, the intendancy of Puerto Príncipe was abolished and the super-intendancy was made over to the captain-general, who was thereby given the immediate control over the entire financial and fiscal administration previously exercised by the super-intendant. The intendancy thus became merely a branch or department of the captaincy-general.

[1] See pp. 113–115.

[2] See Zamora, *Legislación Ultramarina*, vol. III., pp. 597 ff., for the text of the royal instruction of the same date which defined at great length the duties and jurisdiction of this important branch of the government. *Cf.* the famous *Real Ordenanza para el Establecimiento é Instrucción de Intendentes de Exército y Provincia en el Reino de la Nueva-España* (Madrid, 1786). By *reales órdenes* of November 12, 1791, and July 24, 1798, the intendant of Cuba was instructed to adapt this ordinance to the island, so far as the circumstances permitted.

[3] For the relations between the two authorities see Zamora, II. 176 ff., and Sedano, *Cuba desde 1850–1875*, p. 6. The *real órden* of March 4, 1844, finally gave the captain-general the preference of rank.

[4] Zamora, III. 606.

The principal offices, or divisions, of the treasury were the following:

1. The central office of intendancy (and super-intendancy after 1812), *la secretaría;*

2. The audit-office (*contaduría general de ejército y real hacienda*), which during most of its history was also the treasury proper (*tesorería general*);[1]

3. The customs-office (*administración general de rentas marítimas*);

4. The land-office (*administración general de rentas terrestres*);

5. The office for the administration of the properties of the religious orders (*administración principal de bienes de regulares*);

6. The pension-office (*monte pio militar* or *monte de piedad*);

7. The lottery-office (*administración general de la renta de lotería*).

There was above all the *tribunal de cuentas,* presided over by the intendant, to which all proposed expenditures or financial measures were first submitted for approval, no matter to what office or appropriation they pertained, and to which all accounts were ultimately rendered for auditing before going to the minister of finance in Spain. This body exercised also certain judicial functions, but these pertained essentially to the courts of the treasury, the *junta superior directiva contenciosa de hacienda,*[2] whose jurisdiction extended to suits to which the treasury was a party and to causes both civil and criminal against officials of the treasury.

The captain-general before 1853 was entrusted only with the defense of the island, the maintenance of order and loyalty in all the territory and the supervision over the civil and judicial administration. The navy was immediately under the direction of the *comandante general del apostadero de la Habana.* The civil administration was conducted largely by *juntas,* or boards, each entrusted with some special branch. The principal of these were the boards of health, charity (*beneficencia*), public instruction (*inspección de estudios*), and public works, over all of which the captain-general presided; but over the interests which were respectively committed to them he had only a general oversight and could take no action on them without the concurrence of the respective *juntas.* By far the most important and influential of the boards was the *junta de fomento* created under the name of *consulado* by *real cédula* of April 4, 1794.[3]

[1] See García y Gragitena, *Guia del Empleado de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba,* p. 51.

[2] See García y Gragitena, *Guia,* pp. 49–50.

[3] See the *cédula* in Zamora, II. 425–431, and a pamphlet, *Real Cédula de Erección del Consulado de la Habana, con adición de las Reales Cédulas espedidas posteriormente y de los Acuerdos de la Junta relativos á su Constitución y Facultades* (Havana, 1846), 130 pages.

Its primitive functions were the protection and encouragement of agriculture and commerce in all their branches, and the administration of justice in mercantile litigations.[1] It was composed of a prior, two consuls, nine counsellors (*consiliarios*), and a syndic, of whom the prior and five counsellors were required to be landed proprietors and the others merchants, though the syndic could be of either class. The captain-general was its president (till 1832 and again after 1841), as he was constitutionally of all the civil and public corporations in the island. The *real cédula* of February 1, 1832, extending the Spanish commercial code of 1829 to the island of Cuba, modified somewhat the organization of the *consulado*,[2] which from that time took the name of *junta de fomento*, and the super-intendant of the treasury became its president, till 1841, when the office reverted to the captain-general.

The governors and lieutenant-governors of the provinces, who were charged with the civil administration, as well as with the military commands, and who presided over the local *ayuntamientos*, were immediately subject to the governor-general,[3] though their appointments were made directly by the crown. The captain-general presided over the *ayuntamiento* of Havana and was *de jure* president of all the *ayuntamientos* of the island, and of all public corporations.

The *real órden* of May 28, 1825, invested the governor-general with absolute authority in the event of a crisis endangering the peace and preservation of the island,[4] and he was at liberty summarily to banish any person dangerous to the peace of the island. In all ordinary circumstances, however, the captain-general had to consult the *junta de autoridades*, consisting of the governor himself, the intendant (the super-intendant after 1812), and the commander of the navy (*comandante general del apostadero*), which was a considerable limitation on his authority and initiative.

Friction between the local authorities, especially between the intendant and captain-general, was frequent, and seriously affected the administration, notably during the governorship of Tacón. The critical situation of the island in the period from 1848 to 1852 and the influence of the captain-general José Gutiérrez de la Concha finally brought about the centralization of authority. By decree of October 21, 1853, the captain-general was made super-intendant and by an-

[1] In its latter capacity it was known as the *tribunal de comercio*. This court was separated from the *consulado* in 1832.

[2] See Torrento, *Bosquejo Economico-Político*, II. 177 ff.

[3] In the case of Santiago de Cuba not till after 1800.

[4] See the decree in Zamora, II. 189. Confirmed by the *reales órdenes* of March 21 and May 26, 1834, and formally revoked in 1870.

other of August 17, 1854, the functions which had been distributed among the juntas or boards were entrusted directly to him, and the juntas made responsible to him. The captain-general of Cuba was thus for the first time vested with that comprehensive authority which formerly the viceroys of Mexico and Peru had exercised.

There is no comprehensive work on the administration of Cuba, describing the changes introduced at various times, but the following works contain the detailed information, so far as it is available.

Ahumada y Centurión, José, *Memoria Histórico-Política de la Isla de Cuba, redactada de órden del Señor Ministro de Ultramar.* Havana, 1874.

Carrera y Justíz, *Introducción á la Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba.* Havana, 1905. 2 vols.

Disposiciones publicadas de Oficio en la Gaceta de la Habana por el Orden en que se han insertado desde el primer Número de dicho Periódico. Habana, 1848.

Erénchun, Felix, *Añales de la Isla de Cuba. Diccionario Administrativo, Económico, Estadístico y Legislativo.* 1855, 4 vols.; 1856, 3 vols. Madrid and Havana, 1856–1862. 7 vols.

Expediente que trata sobre facultades de los capitanes-generales de Ultramar. 1876. A. N. MSS. A long *expediente* consisting of *reales órdenes,* circulars, official correspondence, etc.

García y Gragitena, Leandro, *Guia del Empleado de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba, ó Historia de todos los ramos de Recaudación.* Havana, 1861.

García Morales, Francisco, *Guia Tratado de Derecho Administrativo Español . . . y especial de la Isla de Cuba.* Havana, 1847.

Gutiérrez de la Concha, José, *Memorias sobre el Estado Político, Gobierno y Administración de la Isla de Cuba.* Madrid, 1853.

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DOCUMENTS ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.[1]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CAPTAINS-GENERAL WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT, 1820–1865.

The following is a list of dispatches which relate to the political affairs of Cuba, especially to Cuban foreign relations. They are to be found scattered through sixty-five or seventy bundles of correspondence containing over 20,000 documents, of which no list or index whatever exists. The letters are however briefed on the outside, and so folded and arranged that the briefs can be read by simply turning the documents over. Their examination and use is therefore rendered practicable, though requiring some time and patience. Each dispatch is confined to one subject, so that search on a particular topic is perfectly feasible.

There are no dispatches from the captain-general before 1822. Those earlier must be discovered in Spain among the mass of papers sent to Seville in 1888–1889, and to some extent among the papers carried away in 1898. There are very few dispatches after 1851. Those later are probably all to be found among the papers carried away in 1898, at all events among the letter-files of the various ministries in Spain, especially of the former Ministry of Ultramar. Those which actually exist in the Archivo Nacional of Cuba cover the years 1822, 1826 to 1829, 1833 and 1836 to 1851 inclusive, but even for these years they are not quite complete. They are tied up in bundles by years and are supposed to be arranged chronologically, irrespective of the ministries to which they are addressed. Each captain-general began with number 1, and the dispatches to each ministry were numbered consecutively. The proper arrangement of these dispatches would be by ministries, bringing together in chronological order the dispatches relating to affairs of state, to internal affairs, to justice, etc. The *legajos* containing the dispatches of the captains-general are arranged together with the bundles of *reales órdenes, i. e.,* with the dispatches *to* the captains-general, in one series numbering

[1] And, in a few cases, other countries. These instances are of papers which bear on the relations between Spain and her revolted colonies, and which therefore have an indirect relation to the history of the United States.

at least 180 bundles, and all of them originally bore indiscriminately the docket-legend, *Reales órdenes de gobernación.*

The *reales órdenes* date from 1812 to 1898, but they differ widely. Those from 1812 to about 1854 are the communications to the captain-general from the various ministries, dealing with every subject. They number about 65 *legajos,* and are arranged in the same way as the dispatches from the captains-general and briefed, with some exceptions. Between 1812 and 1820 they are very incomplete; between 1836 and 1852 probably 90 per cent. exist, including the secret and ultra-secret dispatches (*reservado* and *muy reservado*). They also should be arranged according to ministries. They are not as a rule numbered.

The bundles after 1854 consist (1) of dispatches addressed to the *superintendente general delegado de real hacienda, i. e.,* to the captain-general in his capacity as intendant-general,[1] and (2) of dispatches from the Ministry of Ultramar (1863–1898) dealing almost entirely with ordinary administrative affairs. It is from them that the collection received the label *Gobernación.* These dispatches are not briefed; the first 18 or 20 *legajos* contain lists of the dispatches, in the form of briefs, but the secret communications are merely indicated by the word "*reservado,*" and are, with rare exceptions, missing. When these lists fail it becomes practically impossible to deal with the material, as the bundles are very large, averaging about 1500 dispatches to the *legajo.* But from a partial examination the whole collection appeared to contain very little material of any interest not printed in the Havana *Gazette* and its epitome the *Colección de Reales Ordenes y Disposiciones Oficiales,* 1854–1898, or in the other legislative series mentioned on pages 32–33.

The list presented on the ensuing pages, while it does not pretend to be exhaustive, covers the greater number of the dispatches both to and from the captain-general relating to the political affairs of the island, to the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, to the all-important subject of slavery and to revolutionary movements both in and out of the island. This material contains much that is new in the way of information, but it is even more valuable for the point of view from which it regards the diplomacy of the United States and Great Britain and the internal conditions in the island. Neither the Spanish régime in Cuba, nor the diplomacy of Spain, nor the internal conditions in the island can be correctly represented if the facts are gathered, as heretofore, simply from American and British state

[1] See pp. 29, 31–32.

papers, from newspapers and magazine articles and from the writings of Cuban revolutionists.

In the use both of these data and of those given in the next section, it may be convenient to have at hand for reference the following list of captains-general, beginning at the end of the eighteenth century with the notable administration of the Marqués de Someruelos.

Marqués de Someruelos (Salvador de Muro y Salazar) from May 13, 1799 to April 14, 1812.

Juan Ruiz de Apodaca from April 14, 1812 to July 2, 1816.

José Cienfuegos from July 2, 1816 to August 29, 1819.

Juan Manuel de Cagigal from August 29, 1819 to March 3, 1821.

Nicolas de Mahy from March 3, 1821 to July 18, 1822 (died July 23, 1822).

Sebastian de Kindelan from July 18, 1822 to May 2, 1823.

Francisco Dionísio Vives from May 2, 1823 to May 15, 1832.

Mariano Ricafort from May 15, 1832 to June 1, 1834.

Miguel Tacon (Marqués de la Union de Cuba) from June 1, 1834 to April 21, 1838.

Joaquin de Ezpeleta from April 21, 1838 to January 10, 1840.

Príncipe de Anglona (Pedro Tellez Giron, Marqués de Javalquinto) from January 10, 1840 to March 6, 1841.

Gerónimo Valdés from March 6, 1841 to September 15, 1843.

Francisco Javier de Ulloa from September 15, 1843 to October 21, 1843.

Leopoldo O'Donnell (Duque de Tetuan, Conde de Lucena, Vizconde de Aliaga, etc.) from October 21, 1843 to March 29, 1848.

Federico Roncali (Conde de Alcoy) from March 29, 1848 to November 11, 1850.

José Gutiérrez de la Concha (later Marqués de la Habana) from November 11, 1850 to April 16, 1852.

Valentin Cañedo from April 16, 1852 to December 3, 1853.

Juan de la Pezuela (Marqués de la Pezuela) from December 3, 1853 to September 21, 1854.

José Gutiérrez de la Concha (Marqués de la Habana), second administration from September 21, 1854 to November 24, 1859.

List of Documents.

1820, December 14. *Constitutional changes in Spain.*

Del mtro. de estado; reservada. Mandando la conducta que se debe observar en aquellas difíciles circunstancias. **1**

1822, July 18. *Defense of the island.*

Del mtro. de estado. Sobre que se ponga la isla en estado de defensa y se fortifique donde convenga. **2**

1822, November 6. *Expedition against Porto Rico.*

Del mtro. de estado. Sobre la expedición que se prepara en Boston contra la isla de Puerto Rico. With the letter of the intendant, February 5, 1823, no. 542, legajo 503. **3**

1823–1824. *Conspiracy of the "Soles de Bolívar."*

Causa de los "Soles de Bolívar." Comunicación de D. José Francisco Lemus al capitán general desde su prisión de Belén en la Habana. Abril 2, 1824. (20 pages.)

Published in the *Boletín*, July–December, 1903, vol. II., nos. 9–11.

Comunicaciones del general Vives al ministro de ultramar sobre el descubrimiento de la conspiración de los Soles de Bolívar. Agosto 14, 1823 y septiembre [?] 1823.

Published in the *Boletín*, January–April, 1903, vol. II., nos. 6 and 7. **4**

1826, March 2. *Maintenance of the public peace.*

Al mtro. de gracia y justicia. Instruye de lo acordado con el Illmo. señor gobernador del obispado de la Habana acerca de conservar el sosiego y tranquilidad de aquella isla. No. 212. **5**

Enclosures: letter to the bishop and a printed circular of the latter to the clergy. Published in the *Boletín*, March–April, 1906, vol. V., no. 2.

1826, October 5. *Expedition against Spanish America.*

From the minister of war. Giving information of the news communicated by H. M.'s minister at Paris of an expedition prepared in England, under command of Admiral Fleming, for the seizure of the Spanish possessions in America. V. P. **6**

1828, September 22. *Revolutionary society.*

Al mtro. de gracia y justicia; muy reservada. Acusa el recibo de la real órden de 17 de julio sobre la asociación secreta reunida en Londres. No. 6. **7**

1837, April 22. *Censorship of the press, etc.*

Del mtro. de Ultramar. Que se redoble la vigilancia para mantener la tranquilidad de esta isla, y en la censura y circulación de periódicos. *Cf.* nos. **19, 23, 42,** and **65** below. **8**

1837, July 14. *Expedition against Porto Rico.*

Del mtro. de estado. Acerca de la expedición que se prepara en Santo Domingo por el Venezolano Mariño contra la isla de Puerto Rico. **9**

See the dispatch of the minister of state, July 22, 1837. *Cf.* no. **3** above.

1837, July 21. *Revolutionary publications.*

Del mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Para privar la introducción de escritos sobre sedición á la independencia. **10**

See the dispatch of the minister of Ultramar, October 27, 1837.

1837, August 19. *Banishment of clergy.*

Del mtro. de gracia y justicia. Encargando al capitán general de la isla que haga salir de ella inmediatamente á los eclesiasticos que se hagan peligrosos, destinandolos á los puntos que se mencionan. E. A., Libro I. **11**

1838, July 31. *Danger to the island from negro emancipation in Jamaica.*

Al mtro. de estado. En contestación á la real órden de 25 de mayo último contínua informando sobre los peligros que corre aquella isla con la emancipación de la esclavitud en la de Jamaica. No. 25. **12**

1838, August 31. *Political conditions in Cuba.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Contínua informando sobre el estado de la isla, llamando la atención de S. M. acerca de los incidentes que refiere. No. 3. **13**

1838, October 31. *Political régime.*

Al mtro. de estado; muy reservada. Avisa el recibo de la real órden de agosto 15 último preventiva ser la intención de S. M. no hacer alteraciones esenciales ni de trascendencia en el régimen de los dominios de Ultramar. No. 2. **14**

1839, January 14. *Preservation of Cuba to Spain.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Contínua llamando la atención de S. M. hacia puntos interesantísimos al gobierno de la isla en union de la metrópoli. No. 5. *Cf.* no. **13** above. **15**

1839, January 31. *Political régime.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Contesta la real órden de octubre 18 último en que se le hacen varias prevenciones en beneficio de aquellos habitantes, expone lo que se le ofrece acerca de ciertos puntos que contiene. No. 7. **16**

1839, April 17. *Remarks made in the U. S. Congress respecting Cuba.*

Del mtro. de estado; muy reservada. Sobre ciertas proposiciones vertidas en el congreso americano [por el representante Mr. Thompson] relativas á esta isla, y sobre una entrevista del ministro de S. M. con el señor Forsyth secretario de estado de los Estados Unidos. **17**

Contains copy of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, February 28, 1839.

1840, November 30. *Critical circumstances of Cuba.*

Al presidente del consejo de mtros. Indica las circunstancias especiales y peligrosas de la isla de Cuba. No. 1. **18**

1840, December 18. *Censorship of the press.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar. Al dar cuenta de las medidas que ha creido indispensables para regularizar la prensa periódica, llama la atención hacia las circunstancias especiales y peligrosas de la isla de Cuba. No. 136. *Cf.* no. **8** above. **19**

1841, April 21. *Education of Cubans in the United States.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar. Da cuenta de haber concedido permiso al joven D. Antonio Calderón para que pase á Nueva York á restablecer su salud, y llama la atención sobre lo conveniente que sería derogar la cédula [de diciembre 21, 1828] que prohibe que los jóvenes pasen á educarse á los Estados Unidos. No. 33. *Cf.* nos. **60** and **77** below. **20**

1841, July 28. *Texas.*

Del mtro. de estado. En consecuencia de los deseos manifestados por el gobierno tejano de concluir un tratado con el de S. M. que tenga por base el reconocimiento de la independencia de aquella provincia, se ha resuelto que se admita en nuestros puertos su bandera con lo demás que se expresa. 21

States that it is not convenient for the present to make any treaty with Texas.

1841, August 25. *U. S. vice-consul at Matanzas.*

Al mtro. de estado. Instruye de lo ocurrido con Mr. Nathaniel Cross acerca de que se le reconociere como vice-cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Matánzas. No. 34. 22

1841, August 28. *Censorship of the press.*

Al. mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Acusa el recibo de las reales órdenes reservadas de 7 de mayo y 27 de junio de este año sobre introducción de escritos nocivos á la tranquilidad de la isla, y participa ha tomado las disposiciones posibles en vista de las razones que expresa. No. 133. *Cf.* no. 8 above. 23

1841, September 27. *Spread of abolitionist ideas.*

Del mtro. de estado. Manifestando lo resuelto por S. A. con motivo de las exposiciónes de la junta de fomento sobre los temores que inspiran á los propietarios de esta isla las ideas abolicionistas. 24

1841, November 3. *Increase of white population.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Contesta la real órden de 8 de febrero último relativa al fomento de población blanca y determina los elementos de que se compone la isla. No. 6. 25

A letter of 42 pages and enclosures. *Cf.* nos. 59 and 63 below.

1841, November 22. *Danger to Cuba from the United States.*

Del mtro. de estado; reservada. Acerca de los rumores que circulan en los Estados Unidos perjudiciales á la tranquilidad é integridad de esta isla. 26

Printed in the *Boletín,* May–June, 1906, vol. V., no. 3, pp. 41–45. Contains copy of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, October 14, 1841.

1841, December 15. *Opinion in the U. S. respecting Cuba.*

Del mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Acerca de lo que se habla y escribe en los Estados Unidos respecto á esta isla. 27

1842, February 28. *British designs on Cuba.*

Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Manifiesta las fundadas sospechas á que dá lugar la aparición de los paquetes de vapor ingléses en esta isla; la facilidad con que pueden ser transformados en guerra, la ninguna utilidad pecuniaria que deja á la empresa y la política obscura de los ingléses, que hace recelar algún proyecto oculto contra esta isla. No. 6. 28

1842, April 27. *Same subject.*

Del mtro. de estado; reservada. Contestando sobre la aparición en estos mares de los paquetes de vapores ingléses, que se observen todas las precauciones. 29

1842, June 8. *Same subject.*

Del mtro. de estado. Acerca de una nota del ministro plenipotenciario de S. M. en los Estados Unidos en que se trata de las acaloradas discusiónes que han tenido lugar en la cámara de representantes sobre el presupuesto diplomático, tocando al mismo tiempo puntos de gravedad, tales como las pretenciónes que en sentir de varios diputados abriga la Gran Bretaña sobre la isla de Cuba. **30**

Contains copy of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, April 18, 1842.

1842, August 31. *Same subject.*

Al mtro. de estado. Contesta la real órden [de 8 de junio] en que se inserta la nota del ministro plenipotenciario de S. M. en los Estados Unidos que trata de las acaloradas discusiónes en la cámara de representantes. No. 150. **31**

1842, September 30. *Secret society; invasion of Cuba.*

Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Pone en conocimiento de S. E. la noticia que ha recibido de existir en Jamaica una sociedad secreta la cual ha invitado á un general proscripto de Venezuela para ponerse á la cabeza de varios emigrados é invadir esta isla de Cuba. No. 11. **32**

1842, November 30. *Appointment of a U. S. consul at Gibara.*

Al mtro. de estado. Da cuenta de haber llegado á la Habana Mr. John K. Cooke, nombrado cónsul por los Estados Unidos para Gibara, manifestando los motivos porque no se debe permitir que ejerca tales funciones. No. 191. *Cf.* nos. **37** and **40** below. **33**

1843, February 8. *Conspiracy encouraged by Great Britain.*

Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Acerca de una comunicación del ministro de S. M. en los Estados Unidos referente á una conspiración de negros y blancos criollos proyectada en esta isla bajo la protección inglesa. No. 16. **34**

1843, March 27. *Revolutionary society in Havana.*

Del mtro. de Ultramar; muy reservada. Pidiendo informe sobre una carta dirigida á S. A. el regente del reino desde Tejas denunciando la existencia de una asociación conspiradora en esta ciudad [Habana]. **35**

The letter which is enclosed is headed, "Tabasco, en Diciembre 23 de 1842," and bears no signature.

1843, March 29. *Negro uprising.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar. Dando parte de la sublevación en la jurisdicción de Cimarrones, con varios documentos. No. 611. **36**

Also, on the same subject, nos. 612 and 633 of March 30 and April 1, 1844, respectively.

1843, April 12. *Appointment of a U. S. consul at Gibara.*

Del mtro. de estado. Resolviendo se suspenda el execuatur de Mr. Cooke, nombrado cónsul por los Estados Unidos en Gibara. *Cf.* no. **33** above. **37**

1843, April 23. *Yucatan.*

Del mtro. de estado; reservada. Marcando la conducta que ha de observar S. E. [el capitán-general] sobre la propensión que se advierte en los habitantes de Yucatan de unirse otra vez á España. **38**

1843, May 5. *Conspiracy and relations with the U. S.*

Del mtro. de estado. Ordenando varias medidas para la conservación de la tranquilidad de esta isla y prescribiendo la conducta que debe observarse con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos y sobre los ofrecimientos que su ministro de estado [Mr. Webster] tiene hechos al plenipotenciario español con motivo de cierta denuncia de conspiración contra el gobierno de esta isla de Cuba. **39**

Printed in the *Boletín,* July–September, 1904, vol. III., nos. 4 and 5.

1843, June 30. *Appointment of a U. S. consul at Gibara.*

Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Contesta la real órden de abril 12 último relativa al nombramiento de Mr. Cooke para cónsul en Gibara por los Estados Unidos y las denuncias hechas con motivo de este nombramiento por el cónsul inglés en la Habana al Lord Aberdeen. No. 22. *Cf.* nos. **33** and **37** above. **40**

1843, July 31. *Maintenance of order.*

Al mtro. de estado. Contesta la real órden de 5 de mayo último preveniendole varias medidas para la conservación de la tranquilidad de la isla. No. 244. **41**

1843, September 3. *Political régime.*

Al mtro. de hacienda. Transmite el que dirigió al ministro de Ultramar manifestando el estado de tranquilidad de esta isla, el sistema político adoptado en este gobierno para conservarlo y hallarse con noticias de la madre patria hasta 23 de julio último. **42**

1843, September 15. *Same subject.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar. Inserta lo que con esta fecha dice al excmo. señor secretario de estado dando parte de haber entregado el mando de la isla de Cuba, y llama la atención del gobierno hacia algunos particulares que conviene tener á la vista para la conservación de la isla unida á la metrópoli. No. 752. **43**

1843, September 18. *Report of Valdés.*

Oficio muy reservado dirigido por el general Valdés al excmo. señor capitán-general electo, Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, en los momentos de dejar aquel el mando. **44**

1844, January 31. *Conspiracy of Matanzas.*

Al mtro. de Ultramar. Consecuente á su carta no. 45, manifiesta lo que se ha descubierto sobre la frustrada conspiración de los negros de Matánzas. No. 63. **45**

1844, March 20. *The Mixed Commission.*

Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Contesta la real órden de 29 de enero de 1844 sobre que la comisión mixta existente en esa isla se traslade á Puerto Rico. No. 2. **46**

1844, March 30. *Conspiracy of Matanzas.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar. Participa el estado del proceso sobre la conspiración de negros y emite su parecer acerca del modo de asegurar la tranquilidad de la isla. No. 94. 47

1844, April 5. *Same subject.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar. Instruye del estado de la conspiración de Matánzas. No. 99. 48

1844, April 22. *Public order.*
Del mtro. de estado. Que S. E. esté prevenido contra las tentativas de los perturbadores del órden. 49

1844, April 30. *Conspiracy of Matanzas.*
Al mtro. de estado. Instruye de la conspiración de Matánzas y acompaña copia de la declaración de uno de los reos. No. 48. 50
The declaration is missing.

1844, April 30. *Same subject.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar. Contínua informando acerca de la causa que se sigue sobre la conspiración de negros descubierta en Matánzas. No. 110. 51

1844, May 18. *Same subject.*
Del mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Que S. M. se halla muy satisfecho del zelo demostrado por S. E. en la conspiración descubierta en esa isla; que aprueba la medida de la expulsión lenta, prudente y calculada de los negros y mulatos libres. 52

1844, June 7. *Same subject.*
Al mtro. de estado. Da cuenta de una reclamación del cónsul inglés sobre individuos de su nación presos en Matánzas, y expresa su opinión respecto á aquel funcionario [Joseph F. Crawford]. No. 52. 53

1844, June 15. *Same subject.*
Al mtro. de estado. Contesta la real órden de 22 de abril relativa á proponer las medidas que se crean oportunas al sostenimiento del órden. No. 55. 54

1844, July 24. *Article in "The Republic."*
Del mtro. de Ultramar. Acerca de un artículo inserto en el periódico de los Estados Unidos, *The Republic.* 55

1844, August 5. *Attacks on the captain-general by the press of the U. S.*
Del mtro. de estado. Sobre que se ponga de acuerdo con el ministro de España en los Estados Unidos, facilitandole los datos necesarios para contradecir las falsas aserciónes con que la prensa de aquel país calumnia á V. E. 56

1844, August 10. *The Mixed Commission; conspiracy of Matanzas.*
Al mtro. de estado. Sobre la comisión mixta y la rebelión de Matánzas. No. 65. 57

1844, September 13. *Extradition treaty with the United States.*
Al mtro. de estado. Traslada lo que dice al ministro de S. M. en los Estados Unidos referente al tratado de extradicción que se proyecta con aquella república. No. 76. 58
Contains the enclosure.

1844, September 30. *Increase of white population.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Contesta la real órden muy reservada de 29 de julio contraida al modo de realizar el fomento de población blanca en la isla de Cuba. No. 2. *Cf.* no 25 above. 59

1844, October 20. *Education of Cubans in the United States.*
Del mtro. de estado. Incluye copia de un despacho del ministro de S. M. en los Estados Unidos sobre los males que produce que los naturales de esta isla pasen á educarse en aquel país y recomienda que V. E. influya en la extinción de esta práctica. 60
Contains enclosures from the minister at Washington and the consul at New Orleans. *Cf.* no. 20 above.

1844, November 28. *Revolutionary society in London.*
Al mtro. de estado; reservada. Contesta la real órden de 16 de septiembre relativa á un artículo publicado en el periódico titulado el *Tiempo.* No. 4. 61
The article relates to the existence of a revolutionary society composed of Cubans and Englishmen.
Published in the *Boletín,* March–April, 1906, vol. V., no. 2, pp. 26–27.

1845, January 6. *Public order.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar. Da cuenta de haber recorrido los departamentos orientales y del centro y de continuar la tranquilidad. No. 234. 62

1845, February 15. *Increase of white population.*
Al mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Hace varias reflexiónes marcando su opinión respecto al fomento de población blanca. No. 3. *Cf.* no. 25 above. 63

1845, February 23. *Public order.*
Del mtro. de Ultramar. Se hacen varias recomendaciones á consecuencia del parte de S. E. relativa á la visita que practicó de los departamentos orientales y del centro. 64

1845, May 28. *Censorship of the press.*
Del mtro. de Ultramar; reservada. Acerca de impedir que la prensa de la isla de Cuba tome parte en la polémica entablada entre ciertos periódicos de España sobre el régimen de las provincias de Ultramar. *Cf.* no. 8 above. 65

1845, July. *Same subject.*
Expediente reservado sobre la real órden de 28 de mayo último para que en los periódicos de esta isla no se impriman artículos que tengan relación con el sistema excepcional del país. V. P. 66

1845, August 5. *The Carlists.*
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1845, December 15. *Same subject.*

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1846, January 5. *Public order.*

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1846, February 10. *Purchase of the island by the United States.*

Al mtro. de estado. Da cuenta de una comunicación del ministro de S. M. en los Estados Unidos sobre la proposición [vertida en el senado americano por el senador Levy] de comprar la isla de Cuba. No. 205. **71**

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1846, March 26. *Same subject.*

Del mtro. de estado. Relativa á la impresión que pueda haber causado en esa isla la proposición del senador Levy hecha en el senado de los Estados Unidos para la compra de la isla. **72**

1846, May 19. *Same subject.*

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1846, June 18. *War between the United States and Mexico.*

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1846, August 10. *David Turnbull.*

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1846, August 10. *Education of Cubans in the United States.*

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1846, October 23. *United States vice-consuls in Cuba.*

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1847, April 29. *Designs against Cuba.*
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1848, March 28. *Political régime of Cuba.*

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Published in the *Boletín*, July–August, 1906, vol. V., no. 4, pp. 61–63.

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1859. *Spanish-American relations.*

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government, and other miscellaneous documents, relative to the United States, to political affairs affecting the foreign relations of Cuba, and in some cases to the general history of Spanish America.

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Published in the *Boletín,* Sept.–Oct., 1902, vol. I., no. 4, pp. 17–26.

1768, February 2. *Cuban situado from Mexico.*
R. cédula sobre el situado de la isla de Cuba que debe remitirse de Mexico. T. C., Libro IV., p. 485. *Cf. ibid.,* p. 487. **170**

1777–1778. *Remains of Columbus.*
Communications with enclosures from the Spanish consul at Santo Domingo and articles from the Santo Domingo *Gazette* written by the bishop of the diocese, etc., relative to the remains of Columbus. Drawer. **171**

1778. *Money supplied to Alexander Gillon.*
The dispatches of the intendant (October 13 and 19, nos. 446 and 6, secret, and December 15, no. 8, secret, 1778) relate that Alexander Gillon arrived at Havana with three war vessels (names not given), and being without funds and in need of supplies received $14,424 from the Cuban treasury, for which sum he drew against Congress in favor of D. Juan de Miralles. **172**

1778–1780. *Don Juan de Miralles.*
The dispatches of the intendant between June 11, 1778, and December 29, 1780, nos. 3, 9, 11, 12, 16, 19, 22, 29, 30, 45, 48, and 51, all marked confidential, relate that vessels chartered and freighted by the Spanish agent at Philadelphia, D. Juan de Miralles, arrived at Havana from the colonies with rice, flour, timber, tar, raisins, biscuits, etc., and returned with cargoes of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, hides, etc. The vessels were equipped at Havana by the intendant, acting under instructions from the captain-general. The vessels engaged in the business were the *San Antonio,* captain John Vellon; the *Greyhound,* captain Wolman Sutton and Robert Bottel; the *Buckskin,* captain John Young and John Wilson; the *Don Miralleson,* captain William Powell; the *Stephens,* captain John Vicary; the *Havana,* captain Peter Young; the *Livingston,* captain John Kelly. **173**

1779. *Log-books of the schooner "Carlisle."*
Log-book of the schooner *Gayton Carlisle,* a British privateer, captain James Wilcott. March 6 to May 22, 1779, inclusive.
Log-book on board the sloop *Hero,* being a prize to the *Gayton Carlisle,* captured on March 24, 1779, off Monte Cristo, Hispaniola. March 25 to June 4, 1779, inclusive, and one entry under July 12, 1779. Drawer. **174**

1779–1782. *Catholic missions of Pennsylvania and Maryland.*

R. órden al obispo de Cuba para que pueda escribir y recibir cartas de los curas misioneros de Filadelfia, remitirles oleas y darles los consuelos espirituales que solicitan. Julio 17, 1779. E. A., Libro XI.

R. órden. En consequente á lo propuesto por el obispo de la isla de Cuba, resuelve el rey que uno de los dos sacerdotes irlandeses, D. Thomas Hasset y D. Miguel O'Reilly, que subsisten en la Habana, por no haber sido posible introducirlos ántes de la guerra, se traslade á Philadelphia, con el encargo de maestro de escuela, para que instruya á los niños de los católicos de la provincia de Pennsylvania y Maryland. Quiere el Rey que se le contínue al que vaya á Philadelphia los 365 pesos anuales que por real órden de 16 de diciembre de 1778 se le señaló á cada uno. Noviembre 4, 1781. E. A. No. 77.

R. órden, participando estar enterado el rey de la detención del sacerdote D. Thomas Hasset destinado á la escuela de niños de Filadelfia. Julio 29, 1782. No. 106. **175**

1779, May 20. *Commerce between Spain and Spanish America.*

R. órden resolviendo las dudas propuestas sobre la observancia del Reglamento de 12 de octubre de 1778. T. C., Libro VI., p. 677. **176**

1779, October 12. *Commerce with American colonies.*

R. órden preveniendo que durante la guerra se pueda comprar á los individuos de los Estados Unidos los frutos que conduzcan, no siendo géneros y efectos en cambio, según se expresa. Libro VI. *Cf.* intendant's letter of August 7, 1779, no. 581. **177**

1779, October 12. *Permission to American vessels to sell food-stuffs in Cuban ports.*

R. órden conceding to American vessels the privilege of selling food-stuffs (but not merchandise) in Cuban ports. Contaduria de Ejército. No. 254. **178**

1780, June 23. *To spread report of sedition in London.*

R. órden previniendo se publique manosamente la inquietud y sedición del pueblo de Lóndres. Legajo. **179**

1781–1782. *Expeditions fitted out in Havana against New Providence and Jamaica.*

The dispatches of the intendant between March 3, 1781, and July 12, 1782, nos. 61, 65, 68, 69, 87, 88, 89, 91–95 and 102, give account of the expeditions which went to el Guarico (Haiti) to make the attack on Jamaica in conjunction with French forces.

The expeditions against New Providence are described in confidential dispatches between Nov. 18, 1781, and April 12, 1782, nos. 81, 83, 86, 90 and 97. **180**

1782, April 10. *Capture of the island of Roatan.*

Confidential dispatch of the intendant. No. 96. **181**

1782, August 29. *Cuban ports closed to American trade.*

R. órden revoking the privilege granted to American vessels of selling provisions in Cuban ports. Contaduria de Ejército. **182**

Cf. letter of the intendant of February 8, 1873, no. 120, legajo 459.

1783–1784. *Commerce with the United States.*

El intendente da cuenta del desorden con que los extrangeros entran en aquel puerto [Habana] á pretexto de arribadas á hacer el comercio prohibido, llenando aquella isla de generos, y de los oficios que sobre el asunto ha pasado al gobernador y capitán general. Octubre 17, 1783, no. 1218. 12 pages.

Cf. also February 8, no. 120, secret, relative to the commerce carried on during the war, and April 27, no. 1128, complaining of the conduct of the captain-general.

El intendente, con referencia á su anterior, número 1218, dá cuenta de que contínua el comercio en aquel puerto con los americanos con aprobación del gobernador y manifiesta los perjuicios que causa al comercio con España y Méjico. Noviembre 27, 1783, no. 131, reservada.

R. órden prohibiendo la entrada en ese puerto [Habana] de embarcaciones extrangeras con pretexto alguno, aunque alegue que se vá á pique; que los de guerra se admitan poniendoles guardia. Enero 23, 1784. T. C., Libro VII., p. 397. *Cf.* also *real órden* of February 18, 1784. *Ibid.*, p. 405. **183**

1785, July 1. *Expulsion of Americans from Havana.*

El intendente, consecuente á la real órden de mayo 8 último, informa lo que ha ocurrido sobre la expulsión de aquel puerto de los ingleses americanos del norte, y los que de ellos eran acredores á la real hacienda. Legajo 461. **184**

Gives names.

1790–1801. *Situado of Spanish ministers to the United States.*

The following relate to the finances of the Spanish ministers to the United States, and their situado from Mexico. *R. órden,* October 5, 1790, Contaduria General, Libro IX., no. 268; *r. órden,* July 26, 1793, Libro XI., no. 104; letter of the intendant, May 19, 1797 (two letters from Yrujo of dates February 13 and March 1, 1797, enclosed); *r. órden,* March 9, 1798, Libro XIII., no. 142; *r. órden,* January 4, 1801, and with it letter from Yrujo to the intendant, April 17, 1801, Libro XIV., no. 45. **185**

1793–1796. *Commerce with the United States.*

R. órden concediendo permiso para que vengan á este puerto [Habana] algunas embarcaciones de los Estados Unidos con carga de frutos. Junio 25, 1793. Libro XI., no. 84.

Cf. real órden of January 21, 1796, cancelling this privilege. *Ibid.*, XII., no. 110.

Expediente sobre cumplimiento de la real órden de 21 de enero de este año, por la cual se dignó mandar que cese desde luego el permiso concedido á los americanos del norte para introducir harinas y viveres en este puerto, etc. Habana, 1796. 10 pages. Junta de Fomento, legajo 179. **186**

1797. *Government of the captain-general Conde de Santa Clara.*
Expediente con bandos del capitán general D. Juan Procopio de Bassecourt. Gobierno Superior Civil, legajo 1650. **187**

1798–1799. *Foreign commerce of Havana.*
Resumen de las embarcaciones mercantes y nacionales y extrangeras de potencias amigas que han entrado y salido del puerto de la Havana desde 1°. de enero hasta último de diciembre del año de 1798, con distincion de sus procedentes y destino. Habana, agosto 27, 1799. V. P. **188**
Arrived,—Spanish 97; United States 431; other neutrals 42; prizes 47.
Cleared,—Spanish 130; United States, 401; other neutrals 49. Total 1197.

1801–1819. *Spanish vessels captured by privateers and pirates.*
El Real Consulado de la Habana acredita el apresamiento de 127 embarcaciones españolas mercantes por buques insurgentes, piratas y otros, desde el año de 1801 hasta el de 1819. *Expediente* of about 90 pages. V. P. *Cf.* no. **193.** **189**

1804–1806. *Aids to French vessels and troops, etc.*
Estado que manifiesta las cantidades con que la tesoreria de ejército de la Habana ha auxiliado á la nación francesa en la habilitación de las embarcaciones del estado que han arribado á este puerto, y en el sostenimiento y transporte del resto de las tropas del mando de los generales Noaylles, Lavalet y Groisné. Desde junio 22, 1804, hasta mayo 8, 1806, with letters of the intendant, legajo 477. **190**

1804–1811. *Conditions of the Cuban treasury, etc.*
The following letters of the intendant deal with the conditions of the Cuban treasury, and the situado from Mexico. They are interesting on account of the light which they throw on the financial condition especially of Cuba and Mexico, and on the financial administration of Spanish America in the years 1804 to 1811.
1804. September 12.
1805. May 30; June 2, 11, 22; August 23; October 13.
1806. November 22; December 9 and 31.
1807. January 7; February 4; August 30; September 23; October 26; December 19.
1808. January 9 and 15; February 4 and 15.
1809. June 22.
1810. *Cf.* no. **196.**
1811. August 26. **191**

1806–1820. *Trade concessions to Gordon, Murphy and Co.*
Royal privilege to the firms of Gordon and Murphy and Reid, Irving and Co. of London to make the trade between Vera Cruz and Spain directly or from neutral ports in neutral vessels. May 19, 1806. Marked "very secret." Enclosed with the intendant's letter of May 16, 1808, no. 1017.
See another royal concession, August 30, 1807, with letter of the intendant of January 12, 1808, no. 965. See also *reales órdenes* of

October 1 and November 6, 1807, and the intendant's letters of February 7 and 11, 1808, nos. 972 and 973.

El intendente acompaña copia del expediente de la proposición que hizo D. Francisco de Layseca sobre establecimiento de correos por Jamaica para conducir la correspondencia del real servicio y caja de consolidación y socorrer á esta plaza con caudales por cuenta de las reales cajas de Méjico, y lo acordado en el asunto por el gobierno y la intendencia. Mayo 16, 1808, no. 1018, legajo 480.

F. de Layseca was Gordon and Murphy's agent at Havana.

El intendente contesta á las reales órdenes de abril 6 y noviembre 21 último sobre el permiso que S. M. ha concedido á la casa de Gordon y Murphy de introducir hasta un millón de pesos fuertes en harinas y víveres en los puertos de esta isla, provincia de Cáracas y Nuevo Reyno de Granada en los terminos y bajo las condiciones que expresa. Marzo 7, 1817, no. 235.

El intendente da cuenta con expediente sobre las gracias concedidas á la casa de Gordon, Murphy y comp., y propone lo que estima mas conveniente en este asunto. Agosto 6, 1817, no. 331.

R. órden en que se dan nuevas franquicias y amplificaciones á las concesiones hechas á la casa de Gordon, Murphy y comp. Septiembre 22, 1817. Libro XIX., no. 295. See the intendant's letters of July 9, 1818, no. 733, and August 22, 1819, no. 1182.

El intendente avisa el cumplimiento de la real órden de enero 2, 1819, sobre que no se ponga impedimento en la extracción de frutos y efectos de las diez expediciones de Gordon, Murphy y comp. que expresa. Junio 28, 1820, no. 1537, legajo 498. **192**

1808–1818. *Losses caused by pirates to the merchants of Havana.*

By *real órden* of July 18, 1817, the intendant was instructed to secure evidence of injuries to the crown and subjects of Spain, caused directly or indirectly by the conduct of the government or subjects of the United States. The merchants of Havana were thereupon requested by the intendant to supply him with statements of their losses from pirates or insurgent privateers since the year 1808. The information obtained was embodied in an *expediente,* entitled, Report showing the losses which the commercial houses of Havana have suffered in their maritime expeditions since the year 1808, a document of about 100 pages, containing a multitude of interesting details relative to the commerce of the time, as well as to the activities of the pirates. The losses of 36 houses were estimated at 2,733,584 dollars from September, 1808, to the year 1817. Two other *expedientes* were subsequently formed to complete the report of these losses. The three *expedientes* are enclosed with letters of the intendant of dates November 17, 1817, no. 58; January 11, 1818, no. 559; and April 23, 1818. *Cf.* nos. **204, 212.** **193**

1809. *Confiscation of the property of French citizens.*

Decreto de la Suprema Junta Central Gubernativa de Sevilla para el embargue y secuestración de todos los bienes de los franceses residentes en España. Febrero 2, 1809.

Bando para el cumplimiento del referido decreto de 2 de febrero, 1809. Habana, junio 19, 1809.

Copia del expediente formado sobre el decreto de represalias en bienes de franceses. Habana, agosto 3, 1809. Consultas del intendente, legajo 481, no. 76.

Libro en que constan los acuerdos de la Junta de Represalias en esta Ciudad [la Habana] por disposición del S^{or} Pres^{te} Gov^{or} y Cap^{n} General á consecuencia de la Rl. órden de diez de Febrero último [1809], Rl. decreto del dos del mismo, y consulta del Sor. Dn. Josef Antonio Ramos del Consejo de S. M., Oydor de la Rl. Audiencia del distrito de trece de Junio, y decreto de conformidad de diez y seis del propio. 25 pages. **194**

1810. *Events in Mexico.*

El intendente da las felices noticias de lo ocurrido en Nueva España contra la turba de insurgentes. Noviembre 29, 1810, no. 132, legajo 484.

Enclosure from Felix Calleja to the viceroy D. Francisco X. Venegas, Campo de Aculio, noviembre 7, 1810. **195**

1810–1823. *Aids of money, provisions, etc., to Spanish colonies; Spanish American finances.*

The intendants' dispatches show very fully the conditions of the treasuries of Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico in the period of the wars of independence, 1810 to 1823, and especially in the later years. The resources at the disposal of the Spanish governments to carry on the struggle were vitally important in determining the course and issue of the revolutions. The intendants' dispatches also reveal incidentally many details of the struggle.

See especially the following:

El intendente dice que arribaron [de Méjico] á este puerto 150,000 pesos con destino á Puerto Rico á entregar á desposición del comisionado D. Antonio Ygnacio de Cortabarria, y otros 50,000 pesos para el capitán general de Venezuela; que ha dispuesto su envio á Puerto Rico y á Maracaibo. Diciembre 30, 1810, no. 250, legajo 484.

El intendente acompaña las cartas del intendente de Puerto Rico y del Subdelegado de la Aguadilla que el primero le dirijió contraidas á la retirada que hizo á Puerto Cabello D. Domingo Monteverde, capitán general de Venezuela, dejando abandonado el resto de la provincia á las armas de Bolivar; manifiesta sus deseos de auxiliar á Puerto Cabello no obstante la escasez de medios conque cuenta: ofrece avisar las noticias que adquiera. Agosto 26, 1813, no. 869, legajo 488.

The letter of the intendant of Porto Rico bears date August 12, 1813, and the other, from José Martín Domenech, August 1, 1813.

See also letters of June 15, 1817, no. 316, and April 17, 1818, no. 675, and *real órden* of November 12, 1817.

El intendente llenando en parte el cumplimiento de la real órden de diciembre 9 último, sobre socorrer con caudales á la isla de Santo Domingo, dice que en auxilio ha mandado pagar una libranza de 3,365 pesos, y hace presente lo que cree conveniente en remedio de las urgencias. Mayo 4, 1814, no. 956.

See, for 1814, also March 2, no. 929, and April 1, no. 941, and *real órden* of June 15, Libro XVIII., no. 30.

El intendente da cuenta, con documentos, de los terminos en que ha proporcionado en aquella plaza la adquisición de mil barriles de harina para auxiliar al ejército expedicionario del general D. Pablo Morillo que se halla en el vireinato de Nueva Granada. Enero 18, 1816, no. 7, legajo 491.

El intendente da cuenta de los medios de que se ha valido para satisfacer el importe de tres libranzas por valor de 77,778 pesos que las cajas reales de Caracas giraron á favor del gobierno frances de la isla de Martinica por auxilios importantes que de él han recibido en sus actuales urgencias, é informando todo lo practicado en este asunto. Agosto 17, 1816, no. 21.

The money was supplied out of its own funds by the Real Consulado of Havana. See also letter of August 18, 1816, no. 23, and *real órden* of February 12, 1817.

El intendente da cuenta, con expediente, de haber proporcionado un socorro de 25,000 pesos á las cajas reales de Puerto Rico para sus atenciones y las de Costa Firme. Febrero 2, 1817, no. 188, legajo 492.

El intendente participa el nuevo trastorno del reyno de Chile y sus zelosas diligencias para auxiliar con fuerzas navales á Tierra Firme. Mayo 25, 1817, no. 314. See also June 15, no. 316.

El intendente da parte de los grandes auxilios que ha proporcionado y está proporcionando á la Costa Firme y á su ejército expedicionario, á petición urgente del general D. Pablo Morillo, y á otros puntos. Octubre 27, 1817, no. 487, legajo 494. See also no. 507.

El intendente da cuenta, con expediente, de los auxilios que ha facilitado al ejército de Costa Firme, por el importe de mas de 60,000 pesos; de haberle pedido aquellos jefes que aumente estas remesas hasta la grave é imposible suma de dos millones de duros, y de sus constantes esfuerzos para ocurrir á estas y demás urgencias. Junio 12, 1818, no. 739, legajo 495.

See, for 1818, also January 8 and 11, nos. 557 and 558; April 16, no. 670; August 3 (with *expediente*), and 22, nos. 763 and 803; October 3, 6 (with *expediente*), and 24, nos. 825, 827 and 860, and *real órden* of July 31.

See, for 1819, March 29, nos. 1038 and 1039; September 9, no. 1199, and November 28, nos. 1260 and 1261.

El intendente participa la llegada á Cartagena de los primeros auxilios remitidos de aquella isla y las noticias recibidas de la misma plaza y del vireinato de Santa Fé, con lo demás que expresa. Enero 24, 1820, no. 1314. *Cf. real órden* of April 8, 1820.

See, for 1820, also March 20, no. 1413; April 6, 9 and 15, nos. 1415, 1433 and 1442; June 1, no. 1451 (*legajo* 498), and August 6, no. 1619 (*legajo* 499).

See, for 1821, January 18, no. 1727, *legajo* 500; May 11, no. 1783, *legajo* 499; July 30, no. 1, *legajo* 501; August 8, no. 43, October 16, no. 109, and *real órden* of July 26.

El intendente manifiesta los grandes atrasos de aquellas cajas, el recargo de sus obligaciones y la imposibilidad de socorrer á las provincias de Tierra Firme mientras dure la decadencia de aquel tesoro,

si como es justo y necesario ha de atender con preferencia á la conservación y sosiego de aquella isla. Enero 21, 1822, no. 193, legajo 500.

See, for 1822, also July 3, no. 316.

Expediente sobre emprestito de 250,000 pesos para auxilio de las tropas del general Morales que capitularon en Maracaibo, y para habilitación de buques de la marina nacional. Septiembre, 1823. V. P.

With this expediente are also the intendant's letters of September 11, 1822, no. 394; January 21, no. 575; March 30, no. 589; September 1, no. 82, and 13, no. 93, and October 23, no. 159, containing numerous enclosures.

See also, in *legajo* 503 of the intendants' letters, those for March 21, no. 576, and October 3, 6 and 13, nos. 114, 118 and 136. **196**

1810, April 5. *French expedition.*

El intendente informa que el ministro de S. M. en los Estados Unidos, D. Luis de Onis, comunica que se dispone en Francia una expedición para estos mares; que se han puesto las tropas sobre las armas y que le ha escrito al virrey de Nueva España pidiendo caudales. Havana. No. 175, legajo 483. **197**

1810, July 31. *Execution of an agent of Joseph Bonaparte.*

El intendente da por noticia haber sido ahorcado en aquella plaza Manuel Rodríguez Aleman y Peña, emisario de José Bonaparte. No. 206. **198**

1810, November 23. *Conditions of the Cuban treasury.*

The intendant of Cuba to the viceroy of Mexico stating the extraordinary and excessive burdens laid on the Cuban treasury and his inability to meet them. Correspondencia de Intendencia, año de 1810. **199**

1812. *Stephen Kingston.*

Expediente en averiguación de quien era Mr. Stephen Kingston, ciudadano americano de Nueva Orleans. 14 pages. V. P. **200**

Supposed to have been a spy.

1812, June. *Removal of the remains of Columbus.*

R. órden sobre la traslación de los restos de Cristóbal Colón de la capilla de la catedral de Santo Domingo. Ignacio de la Pezuela al capitán general de Cuba, Cadiz. **201**

1813–1814. *Humbert's expedition against Tampico.*

Letter and eleven enclosures from D. Diego Morphy to the captain-general, Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, relative to the expedition prepared at Barataria Island against Tampico under the command of the French general Humbert. V. P. **202**

1813–1814. *Conditions of the Cuban treasury.*

Expedientes formados sobre la escasez de fondos con que se halla la Tesoreria Nacional de esta plaza para llenar sus obligaciones precisas, y sobre el arbitrio que se proporcionan al gobernador y capitán general mientras duren las actuales necesidades. Habana, 1813. Junta de Fomento, legajo 179. **203**

See another *expediente* enclosed in letter of the intendant, February, 1814, No. 933, legajo 489.

1813, November 6. *Spanish vessels captured by Colombian privateers.*

El intendente acompaña copia de la relación que le remitió el intendente de la provincia de Cuba expresiva de los buques de nuestro comercio apresados sobre aquellas costas por los corsarios que designa, armados por los insurgentes de Cartagena de Indias. No. 904. **204**

1814–1816. *Equipment of a navy to protect Spanish commerce.*

El intendente, referiendose á su anterior, núm. 941, acompaña copia de los oficios que han mediado entre él y el capitán general sobre recursos para [fuerzas navales que hagan respetar el pavellon nacional en el seno Mejicano y protejan nuestro comercio en los canales de Bahama]. Junio 2, 1814, no. 961.

Expediente promovido por el Real Consulado de esta plaza sobre el armamento proyectado contra los piratas insurgentes y determinar los medios para llevarlo á efecto. 1816. E. I., legajo 565. (Piratería.) **205**

1815. *Porto Rico: colonization and agriculture.*

Expediente sobre cumplimiento de la real cédula de agosto 1, 1815, que contiene el Reglamento para la población y agricultura de la isla de Puerto Rico. About 70 pages. E. I., Poblacion blanca, legajo 539. **206**

1814–1817. *Financial situation of the Spanish minister to the United States, D. Luis de Onis.*

The financial embarrassments of the Spanish minister to the United States, D. Luis de Onis, in the critical years 1814 to 1817, are fully revealed in the letters of the intendants. *Cf., e. g.,* May 28, no. 938, and December 17 (C), no. 1031, 1814; June 28, 1815, no. 11 (contains statement of all amounts supplied to Casa Yrujo and Luis de Onis); September 14, 1815, no. 41 (contains letters from Luis de Onis, June 23, July 15 and August 5, 1815, and from the intendant, August 23, 1815, and a statement by the former of all amounts received from 1811 to July 15, 1815); February 10, 1816, containing letters from Luis de Onis, November 17, 1815, and January 7 (C) and 13 (C), 1816; August 6, 1817, no. 330. **207**

Many of these letters deal incidentally with the political relations of Spain and the United States.

1815, November 29. *Tax on slaves.*

El capitán general y el intendente informan consiguiente á la real órden de 2 de agosto último reservada, lo que les parece acerca del restablecimiento de la alcabala de negros abolida por las Cortes llamadas ordinarias, y acompaña un estado de los valores de este ramo en el último quinquenio en comprobación de su dictámen. Carta del intendente, no. 1, reservada, legajo 490. **208**

1816. *Maintenance of the public peace.*

Informe sobre las providencias que deben adoptarse para conservar

la pública tranquilidad. Gobierno Superior Civil, Policía, legajo 1469. 209

1816–1817. *Pacification of Spanish America.*

Reports of the Junta, created by *real órden* of September 7, 1816, and presided over by the Duke of Montemar, for the purpose of advising on measures for the pacification of the American colonies. Report dated Madrid, February 8, 1817. Another report, undated. About 110 pages. Copy. V. P. 210

1817. *Designs of the United States on Mexico.*

El intendente remite un informe dado por un ingeniero frances [Lacarrière Latour, *alias* John Williams] sobre las miras ambiciosas de los Estados Unidos con respeto á sus límites y comunicaciones con el reyno de Méjico y sus provincias internas.

French original and Spanish translation. 22 pages. With intendant's letter of April 27, 1817, no. 283, secret. 211

1817–1823. *Activities of Mina, Humbert and L'Allemand at Galveston and New Orleans: suppression of privateers, etc.*

El intendente contínua sus noticias del estado de aquellos mares, del número de piratas y sus presas y de su establecimiento en Galveston. Enero 15, 1817, no. 175. *Cf.* no. 193.

Enclosed are 3 pages of declarations made by two Spaniards from Galveston relative to the activities of Mina and Aury. Matanzas, January 9, 1817.

El intendente informa de los acuerdos con el capitán general de las Antillas francesas para la persecución y exterminio de los piratas. Agosto 18, 1816, no. 22, reservada. *Cf. real órden* of January 23, 1817.

El intendente informa sobre el favor que encuentran los piratas en los Estados Unidos y sobre proyectos que allí se forman por aventureros y especuladores para alterar la tranquilidad con la horrible idea de sublevar los esclavos de aquella isla. Expresa las providencias que con su acuerdo ha tomado el capitán general en estos asuntos y otros que pueden tomarse con respecto al aumento de población blanca, sacando algún partido provechoso de muchos de los mismos adventureros por el medio que indica. Abril 27, 1817, no. 282, reservada, legajo 492.

El intendente remite una nota que entregó al comandante del bergantin frances *Silene* sobre los piratas, llamados insurgentes, excitando á que su gobierno concurra á exterminarlos, ó á lo menos que no se les dé abrigo en las colonias extrangeras. Junio 25, 1817, no. 319. *Cf.* no. 193.

Expedientes reservados sobre la comisión conferida por esta capitania general é intendencia al cónsul de S. M. en Nueva Orleans, D. Felipe Fatio, é incidencias del asunto, etc. 1817.

Contains letters from Fatio, from Fray Antonio de Sedalla and from a certain Lafita, and a plan proposed by the French engineer Latour for destroying the expeditions against Mexico and capturing the leaders; also a disquisition by the latter, entitled, "Miras gene-

rales sobre la guerra de los patriotas mejicanos de Tejas y sus auxiliarios" (6½ pages).

See, for 1817, also the intendant's letters of April 16, no. 263, and 30, no. 294 (with enclosures); May 25, no. 313; August 30, no. 381 (with enclosures), and October 28, no. 492.

El intendente, adicionando su carta número 508, remite otras relaciones de presas por buques armados en los Estados Unidos y algunos otros informes en cumplimiento de real órden de julio 18 último reservada. Enero 11, no. 559. *Cf.* also January 20, no. 562.

For enclosures see no. **193.**

El intendente comunica que á solicitud del virrey de Méjico se le remiten fuerzas navales para la defensa de aquel reyno amenazado de una nueva y extraordinaria invasión de aventureros franceses. Julio 4, 1818, no. 741.

Contains "Expediente reservado sobre tentativas de franceses capitaneados por el ex-general L'Allemand y otros para invadir á Nueva España, so color de formar colonias en la provincia de Tejas, y provisiones para frustrar sus designios."

El intendente informa sobre las ventajas conseguidas contra el aventurero L'Allemand y sus secuazes, y sobre los piratas de Galveston. Enero 7, 1819, no. 948.

See, for 1819, also June 14, no. 1107 (Villanova papers); November 13 (?), no. 1252, with three *expedientes* (legajo 492), and December 5, no. 1276 (legajo 497).

Expedientes sobre armamento de corsarios. Diputación Provincial de la Habana. 1821–1822. About 200 pages. E. I., legajo 565. (Pirateria.)

Expediente sobre las continuas depredaciones cometidas por los piratas en nuestras costas [etc.]. 1821–1823. *Ibid.*

Expediente relative to the capture of the Spanish schooner, the *Ninfa Catalina,* supposed to have been a pirate, by the United States brig of war, the *Spark.* March, 1823. 25 pages. Intendants' letters, legajo 837. **212**

1817. May 1. *Measures for internal security.*

El intendente, en satisfacción de la real órden de 7 de febrero último, expresa que contínua entendiendo, de acuerdo con el gobernador, en lo relativo á la seguridad pública, con arreglo á las leyes. Habana. No. 300, legajo 492. See also no. 282 of the intendant's letters. **213**

1817, October 21. *Increase of the white population of Cuba.*

Real cédula de 21 de octubre de 1817, sobre que el gobernador é intendente de la Habana guarden, cumplan y ejecuten los capítulos insertos sobre aumentar la población blanca de la isla de Cuba, en los terminos que se expresan. E. I., Población blanca, legajo 539. **214**

1818–1820. *General Mariano Renovales.*

El intendente da parte de la llegada á Nueva Orleans del general español Mariano Renovales y de haber cumplido lo que pactó con nuestro embajador en Lóndres, señor Duque de San Carlos, sobre deshacer su expedición y entregarse á las órdenes de nuestro gobierno. Octubre 22, 1818, no. 859, reservada.

El intendente, en satisfacción de real órden de 19 de agosto, adiciona su carta no. 859, sobre el convenio hecho en Lóndres con el ex-general Renovales, informando el estado en que queda este asunto. Enero 1819, no. 939, reservada. V. P.

El intendente, contestando á real órden de 11 de enero último, incluye copia de oficios y expresa lo ocurrido con el general Mariano Renovales, sobre sus pretenciones de pagos, que parecen muy crecidos y hacen presumir que se haya propuesto una especulación mercantil gravosa al erario y perjudicial en buena política. Marzo 26, 1819, no. 1029, reservada.

Cf. also letters nos. 859 and 939 and *reales órdenes* of August 19, 1818, and January 11, 1819.

El intendente contínua informando lo ocurrido en Nueva Orleans con el general Renovales y el cónsul Fatio, siendo su resultado que el primero tiene ya recibido 44 mil y más pesos de aquellas reales cajas [Habana], sin haberse aún remitido ó entregado efecto alguno de los de su convenio. Mayo, 1819, no. 1081, reservada. V. P.

Cf. also letter of August 31, 1819, no. 1193.

El intendente, con las últimas incidencias del convenio del general Renovales, insiste en que el cónsul de Nueva Orleans, D. Felipe Fatio, rienda cuentas y satisfaga á los cargos que le resultan. Diciembre 23, 1819, no. 1307.

El intendente, avisando el fallecimiento del cónsul Fatio de Nueva Orleans, informa de nuevo sobre el asunto del ex-general Renovales y sus incidencias. Febrero 23, 1820, no. 1347. There are several enclosures.

El intendente con documentos da parte de haberse presentado y fallecido de enfermedad natural en aquella plaza el general D. Mariano Renovales, dejando en completa oscuridad sus asuntos. Mayo, 1820, no. 1448. V. P.[1] *Cf.* the reply by *real órden* of September 17, 1820.

Expediente promovido por varios oficiales de la expedición del general Renovales, sobre asignación de sueldos. Habana, 1820. E. I., 404, no. 44.

Cf. on the same subject another *expediente,* 1821. *Ibid.,* 414, no. 4. **215**

1818, February 26. *Strained relations between Spain and the United States.*

El intendente contesta la real órden de noviembre 13 sobre las actuales negociaciones políticas con los Estados Unidos, haciendo en el particular algunas observaciones. No. 595, reservada, legajo 495.

Regarding the defense of Cuba in the event of war and the recognition of the independence of the revolted Spanish colonies by the United States. **216**

[1] In a work entitled, *Letters from the Havana, during the year 1820; containing an Account of the Present State of the Island of Cuba, and Observations on the Slave Trade* (London, John Miller, 1821), it is stated that Renovales died in the dungeons of La Cabaña on May 22, 1820.

1818, November 2. *Measures for the defense of Cuba.*

R. órden preveniendo medidas para la defensa de la isla. Contaduria General, XX., no. 156. **216a**

1819–1820. *Preparations against invasion.*

El intendente da parte de su zelosa concurrencia á las providencias militares de aquel capitán general, para el caso de invasión ó ataque de enemigos en aquella isla. Septiembre 10, 1819, no. 1207, legajo 497.

El intendente contínua sus informes sobre las providencias que se toman para preservar aquella isla de agresiones de aventureros y de incursiones y robo de piratas que se arman y protegen en los Estados Unidos según los nuevos comprobantes que acompaña. Septiembre 19, 1820, no. 1346. V. P. **217**

1819, November 15. *Measures to frustrate expeditions against Spanish possessions.*

El intendente da cuenta del resultado de la comisión que aprobó S. M. en real órden de 30 de julio de 1817, dada al cónsul en Nueva Orleans, D. Felipe Fatio, sobre vigilar y frustrar proyectos que allí se formaban contra las posesiones y propiedades españolas. No. 1252, reservada. V. P. **218**

1820. *Trial of Fray Servando Mier.*

Testimonio del cuaderno corriente de la causa del venerable fray Servando Mier. Se trata de su traslación á la cárcel de Corte. Méjico, 1820.

Testimonio del cuaderno 3°. de documentos remitidos al tribunal de la Inquisición por el exmo. señor virrey pertenecientes á la causa del padre Mier. Méjico, 1820.

Testimonio del expediente rotulado de infidencia número 2041. Documentos que existen en Secretaría relativos á fray Servando de Mier. Méjico, 1820. V. P. **219**

1820, January 26. *Apprehended invasion by General Devereux.*

El intendente, con motivo de que el aventurero llamado general Devereux se propone atacar y conquistar la plaza de Santiago de Cuba, informa las prontas medidas de precaución que por su defensa se han tomado. No. 1315, reservada, legajo 497.

Enclosure: an anonymous letter in English conveying information in regard to the plans and resources of General John Devereux. This enclosure was published by L. M. Pérez in the *Publications of the Southern History Association* for November, 1906, X. 378–380. **220**

1820, December 25. *Defense of Cuba and the Mexican frontier.*

R. órden to the intendant communicating copy of a *real órden,* November 20, 1820, from the minister of war to the captain-general, instructing him of the measures to be taken in view of the cession of the Floridas to the United States, for the protection of Cuba and the Mexican frontier against invasion. 8 pages. Legajo, unnumbered. **221**

1820, December 27. *Disturbances at Havana.*

El intendente da parte de algunas ocurrencias que han turbado el sosiego de aquella ciudad é infundado temor y desconfianza en los animos de sus pacificos habitantes. No. 1792. V. P. **222**

1821. *Revolutionary broadside.*

Broadside in Spanish, signed "The people of the U. S.," urging the inhabitants of Cuba to declare themselves independent to prevent the cession of the island to Great Britain, and assuring them of prompt recognition by the United States. No date, but probably 1821. "Published at No. 55 William St., corner of Pine. By N. Phillips." V. P. **223**

1821? *Texan boundary.*

Extracto de lo que han dicho el Consejo de Estado, la Junta de Límites y el Director de Observaciones Astronómicas de San Fernando acerca de los instrumentos que consideran respectivamente mas apropositos para verificar la demarcación de límites. Copy, undated. 9 octavo pages.

Copia de los cinco puntos á que ha llamado la atención el Consejo de Estado. Copy, undated. 5 pages. Drawer. **224**

1821, February 6. *Situados from Mexico.*

R. órden para que se cancelen las cuentas de los atrasos de situado sobre Nueva España, y que en adelante la Habana, Filipinas, Puerto Rico y Yucatan subsistan por si mismo. Libro XXIII., no. 29. **225**

1822. *Plans for the invasion of Cuba.*

Expediente instruido con motivo de los intentos de los mejicanos contra esta isla. Consules, legajo 837. **226**

Contains letters from the Spanish minister at Philadelphia and the consuls at Baltimore and Boston, relative to a contract made March 22, 1822, between Thomas Tenant, owner of a vessel, the *Pocahuntas*, and Eugenio Cortés, agent of the Mexican government at Baltimore, with the design of conducting an expedition against Cuba.

1822–1827. *Instructions regarding the number of war-vessels permitted to enter the ports of Cuba.*

Instrucciones sobre el número de buques de guerra que puede permitirse entrar en los puertos de Cuba. V. P. **227**

1822, December 16. *Disturbances at the election of Cuban deputies to the Spanish cortes.*

El intendente da cuenta del desagradable suceso que tuvo en espectación aquel vecindario en los dias 5, 6 y 7 de diciembre con motivo de las juntas parroquiales para elección de deputados á cortes, aunque con la satisfacción de que no hubiese ocurrido desgracia alguna que comprometiese la tranquilidad pública ya restablecida. No. 502, legajo 501. 4 pages. **228**

1823–1824. *Revolt at Matanzas led by D. Gaspar Rodríguez.*

Autos sobre conspiración de independencia formados por el primer alcalde constitucional de la ciudad de Matánzas. 1823.

Expedientes sobre la sublevación en Matánzas del alferez de dragones D. Gaspar Antonio Rodríguez. 1824. V. P. **229**

1824, JULY 9. *Events in Mexico.*

Carta reservada de Don Alejandro de Arana al capitán general Vives sobre los últimos acontecimientos de Nueva España. Habana. 30 folio pages. V. P. **230**

1824, JULY 12. *Plan for the recovery of Mexico.*

Plan proposed by D. Juan Bautista Topete for the recovery of Mexico. Havana. 48 pages. V. P. **231**

1825–1826. *Expeditions against Cuba from Mexico and Colombia.*

Communications from the Spanish consul in New York, the minister in Washington and agents in Mexico and Colombia relative to the expeditions preparing in the latter countries for the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico. About 130 letters. V. P. **232**

1825, APRIL 8. *Reforms in the administration of the island.*

Informe al rey de España por Don Joaquín Bernardo Campuzano, regente de la audiencia de Puerto Príncipe, en 8 de abril de 1825, sobre mejoras en todos los ramos de la administración pública de la isla de Cuba. **233**

Published in the *Boletín,* November–December, 1902, vol. I., no. 5. *Cf.* no. **497.**

1825, AUGUST 31. *Cuban loan.*

Expediente sobre abrir un emprestito de 500,000 pesos para ocurrir á las necesidades del real erario de esta isla. About 110 pages. Junta de Fomento, legajo 179. **234**

1826–1828. *Affairs in Mexico and Yucatan.*

A small bundle containing letters, reports, gazettes, proclamations, etc., relating to affairs in Mexico and Yucatan from a secret agent in Mexico. V. P. **235**

1828–1829. *Project for the recovery of Mexico; reports, etc.*

Memoria sobre el estado del reyno de Méjico y modo de pacificarlo. Escrita por D. Eugenio Aviraneta. Habana, febrero 24, 1828. 39 pages.

Memoria sobre el estado actual del reyno de Méjico, por D. Eugenio Aviraneta. Habana, noviembre 30, 1829. 33 pages.

Planes, itinerarios, indicaciones, correspondencia, etc., concernientes á la proyectada invasión de Méjico por fuerzas españolas. 1828–1829.

Contains, *e. g.,* Indicaciones hechas por D. Francisco Vilaseca sobre el modo de que ha de invadirse el reyno de Méjico; Plano de una parte de la costa desde Punta Gorda hasta Alvarado, etc.

Documentos pertenecientes á la comisión del teniente coronel D. Domingo Aristizabal con relación á la expedición de Nueva España; planes de campaña; itinerarios, correspondencia, etc. An *expediente* of more than 500 pages. **236**

All are in Villanova papers.

1832. *Negroes at Santiago.*

Expediente formado sobre el arreglo de partidas para destruir los negros apalencados en la jurisdicción de Santiago de Cuba. Habana. Junta de Fomento, legajo 179. **237**

1836–1837. *Proclamation of the constitution at Santiago de Cuba.*

Despacho del cónsul inglés en Santiago de Cuba al visconde Palmerston sobre los sucesos de aquella provincia. Diciembre 25, 1836. Cónsules, *legajo* 481.

A small bundle of papers relative to the affair of General Lorenzo at Santiago de Cuba. 1836–1837. V. P. **238**

1836, December 8. *Activities of anti-slavery societies in the United States.*

Letter from D. Calderón de la Barca, Spanish minister at Washington, to the captain-general relative to the activities of the anti-slavery societies in the United States and the danger therefrom to the island of Cuba. Consules, legajo 841. **239**

1840–1848. *David Turnbull, British consul at Havana.*

One bundle of *expedientes* and correspondence between the captain-general and the secretary of state, relative to the activities of this functionary, who was supposed to have inspired the conspiracy of Matanzas. The letters relate to the political situation of the island and to the supposed designs of Great Britain to bring about the emancipation of the slaves.

Sobre los socios de la Real Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País que han renunciado sus títulos de tales por razones que se expresan respecto á hallarse inscrito en el catálogo de socios Mr. David Turnbull. Junio, 1842.

Antecedentes sobre el ex-cónsul ingles, David Turnbull, y sobre planes en Jamaica contra la isla de Cuba. 1843–1848. About 200 pages. **240**

1841–1842. *Projects for the emancipation of slaves in Cuba. Activities of British agents.*

Extracto de una comunicación de Francis Ross Cocking á Lord Palmerston. Caracas, octubre 1, 1846. **241**

Francis Ross Cocking was British vice-consul at Havana 1841–1842. In this communication he relates the part played by the consuls Turnbull and Crawford (see nos. **53, 240**) and by himself in the attempt to bring about the emancipation of the slaves by means of a negro uprising. A translation of Cocking's letter, with some accompanying documents, was transmitted to the Spanish secretary of state by the *chargé d'affaires* at Caracas, who obtained them from Cocking. They were transmitted by the former to the captain-general. Some questions as to the authenticity of these documents may very properly be raised.

Published in the *Boletín,* September–December, 1904, vol. III., nos. 5 and 6. 13½ pages.

1844. *Conspiracy of Matanzas.*

Expedientes formados para averiguar la sublevación intentada por las esclavitudes de varias fincas situadas en la jurisdicción de la ciudad de Matánzas. V. P. **242**

Four *legajos* and not less than 12,000 pages.

1847. *Expulsion of Mr. Sawkins, a British citizen.*
Expediente en que se da conocimiento de la queja del ministro inglés con motivo de la espulsión de Mr. Sawkins. 30 folio pages. (Enclosed with *real órden* from the ministry of state, Madrid, June 7, 1847.) V. P. **243**

1849–1850. *Imprisonment of Wm. H. Bush and removal of the U. S. consul, Robert Campbell.*
Expediente relativo al cónsul de los Estados Unidos, Mr. Robert Campbell, sobre su separación solicitada. V. P. **244**
Relative to the imprisonment of the American citizen, William H. Bush, purser of the *Childe Harold,* for introducing copies of the revolutionary paper, *La Verdad,* published in New York, and to the protests and conduct of the U. S. consul in the matter.

1850. *López expeditions; the attack on Cárdenas.*
Expediente sobre la invasión de Cárdenas por un partido de piratas acaudillados por el ex-general Don Narciso López. E. I., legajo 565, Piratería. **245**

1850. *Information offered to the captain-general regarding the López expedition.*
Expediente: incidente sobre un individuo llamado Mr. Marshall. V. P. **246**
Came to Havana for the purpose of informing the captain-general of plans which had come to his knowledge for an invasion of the island.

1851. *Petition of citizens of Mobile for the release of the prisoners of the López expedition.*
Expediente relativo á las dos solicitudes remitidas por el vice-cónsul de S. M. en Mobila, firmados por varios ciudadanos americanos, la una pidiendo la libertad de los prisioneros de la expedición invasora, y la otra de Cárlos A. Douner de igual clase. Consules. **247**

1851. *Arrest of John S. Thrasher.*
Expediente instruido á consecuencia de un oficio del cónsul de los Estados Unidos relativo al arresto de Mr. John S. Thrasher, por sospechas de hallarse en comunicación con los promovedores de la anexión de esta isla á dichos estados. V. P. **248**

1851. *López expeditions: account by one of the members.*
Expedición del general Narciso López. Agosto–septiembre, 1851. Relación de un expedicionario. No date or signature. **249**
A circumstantial account with every appearance of truthfulness. The authorship has not been discovered. Published in the *Boletín,* January–August, 1904, vol. III., nos. 1–3. 24½ pages.

1851–1852. *Trial and imprisonment of John S. Thrasher.*
Expediente sobre la traslación del preso J. S. Thrasher de la cárcel de la Habana á la fortaleza de la Punta á disposición de la comisión militar. **250**

Contains a long letter from Thrasher to the captain-general, dated Madrid, March 22, 1852, relative to his trial, and a letter from the Spanish minister in Washington with a clipping from the *N. Y. Herald* relative to the same. V. P.

1851–1852. *Claims for indemnity to Spanish subjects.*

Lista razonada de las reclamaciones de los españoles que fueron despojados de sus propiedades por el populacho en el motín ocurrido en Nueva Orleans el 21 de agosto de 1851.

Id., en Cayo Hueso el 1°. de septiembre de 1851.

Expediente relativo á las reclamaciones hechas por el ministro de S. M. en Washington por indemnización á los subditos españoles en Nueva Orleans. Junio, 1852. V. P. **251**

1851–1852. *Correspondence between the captain-general and the minister at Washington.*

Expediente de las comunicaciones con el ministro de España en Washington relativas á las cuestiones pendientes. Cartas desde diciembre 4, 1851, hasta marzo 11, 1852. V. P. **252**

1851, SEPTEMBER. *López expeditions. The Cleopatra.*

A narrative of events connected with the late intended invasion of Cuba, by Duncan Smith [Henry Burtnett]. V. P.

The author, whose real name was Henry Burtnett, affiliated himself with the projected expedition of the *Cleopatra* with the object of betraying it. For his services he received 6,000 dollars from the Spanish government. In this document he relates his part in the transactions. A Spanish translation was made at the time and has been published in the *Boletín* of the Archivo Nacional, Jan.–April, 1906, vol. V., nos. 1–2. In English, 22 pages + 18 of an appendix of correspondence. The original English, without this appendix, was published by L. M. Pérez in the *Publications of the Southern Historical Association* for November, 1906, X. 345–362. **253**

1852–1853. *Case of the Crescent City.*

Expediente relativo á las contestaciones á que dió lugar la negativa del desembarque del contador del vapor americano *Crescent City* llamado William Smith. Octubre, 1852, á febrero, 1853. V. P.

Consists of numerous dispatches from the Spanish minister at Washington and correspondence of the captain-general with the minister of state, with the local authorities, with the United States consul, etc.

Also a small bundle marked, "Reservado. Perteneciente al expediente de William Smith. 1853." V. P. **254**

1852–1860. *Venezuelan affairs.*

Correspondence between the Spanish minister at Caracas and the captain-general of Cuba. Contains mainly secret dispatches, including copies of dispatches from the Spanish secretary of state to both functionaries. Over 350 pieces. V. P. **255**

1853–1854. *Communications from the Spanish minister at Washington.*

Letters from the Spanish *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, José

María Magellan, to the captain-general. December 3, 17, 19, 1853; January 5, 25, March 4, and April 3 and 19, 1854.

Letters from the minister plenipotentiary, L. A. de Cueto, to the captain-general. March 20 and 22, June 23, 24 and 30, July 4, 5 and 22, 1854. Four of these are secret dispatches relative to the case of the *Black Warrior.* V. P. **256**

See the article of Mr. Henry L. Janes on "The *Black Warrior* Affair," in the *American Historical Review* for January, 1907, vol. XII., pp. 280–298.

1854. *Case of the Black Warrior.*

A bundle containing secret dispatches exchanged between the captain-general and the minister of state and the Spanish minister at Washington; correspondence with the United States consul at Havana and with the local authorities. Consules, legajo 857. **257**

This material not only throws new light on the incidents, but has great diplomatic interest. Other dispatches of the captain-general to the secretary of state are in *legajo* no. 601 of letters of the superintendant of the treasury (*cf.* pp. 14–15). See Mr. Janes's article, cited above.

1854. *Quitman: Cuban revolutionary junta.*

Communications from Spanish consuls in New York, Savannah and New Orleans relative to the expedition of Quitman and the activities of the Cuban revolutionary junta of New York. About 70 letters and enclosures. V. P. **258**

1854–1855. *Consular dispatches. New Orleans.*

Communications from the Spanish consul in New Orleans. About 30 letters. V. P. **259**

1854. *The Lamartine.*

Expediente in the case of the *Lamartine,* an American schooner en route from Mobile to Cárdenas, fired upon by a Spanish war vessel, July, 1854. Consules, leg. 855. **260**

1854, September 8. *Revolutionary flag hoisted at the church of Puerto Príncipe.*

Diligencias en averiguación del autor de la bandera hallada en la mañana del dia ocho del mes de septiembre del expresado año [1854] en la torre de la iglesia de la Caridad [de Puerto Príncipe]. V. P. **261**

1855. *Expeditions against Cuba.*

Expediente que trata de nuevos intentos de expediciónes contra la isla procedentes de los Estados Unidos. V. P. **262**

Consists of dispatches from the Spanish consuls in Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and from the captain-general to the minister of war.

1856. *William Walker. Consular dispatches.*

Communications from the Spanish consuls in New York, New Orleans, Key West (about 190 letters) and Vera Cruz (about 60 letters). V. P. **263**

Many of them relate to the activities of William Walker.

1856. *William Walker.*

Three communications from the Spanish minister at Washington relative to the activities of William Walker. V. P. **264**

1857. *Quitman's expedition.*

Communications from the Spanish consul in New York. About 22 letters. Relate principally to the expedition of Quitman. V. P. **265**

1858. *Wreck of the American brig "C. Perkins."*

Expediente formado para averiguar la causa porque se fue á pique en este puerto [Habana] el bergantin americano *C. Perkins,* destinado al comercio negrero. V. P. **266**

1858, May–October. *Slave trade.*

Expediente sobre los reconocimientos, registros y desembarcos hechos por los cruceros ingleses destinados á la persecución del trafico negrero sobre las costas de esta isla. **267**

A long *expediente* consisting of consular and diplomatic correspondence. V. P.

1859–1860. *Administration of Concha.*

Expediente relacionado con la segunda pieza del juicio de residencia del capitán general D. José Gutiérrez de la Concha. Gobierno Superior Civil, legajo 1653. **268**

1860–1861. *Expedition against Mexico.*

Expediente reservado. Proyecto de expedición á Méjico en el año de 1860. Contains about 200 pages.

Expediente sobre los gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios que ha causado la expedición á Méjico. 1861. V. P. **269**

1860, August. *William Walker.*

Expediente sobre expediciones piraticas contra esta isla. V. P.

Consists mainly of communications from the Spanish consul in New York, many of which relate to the activities of William Walker. **270**

1862. *Statistics, etc., of the island of Cuba.*

Expediente con el cuadro estadístico que demuestra la población, riqueza, contribuciones é impuestos de la isla de Cuba, con otras varias noticias y cálculos curiosos é importantes. Gobierno Superior Civil, legajo 1654. **271**

1863–1865. *Santo Domingo.*

Expedientes relativos á Santo Domingo. 1863.

Expediente de correspondencia importante con el capitán general de St. Domingo sobre la campaña de aquella isla. Septiembre, 1863, á noviembre, 1864.

Also correspondence, 1864–1865.

Expediente acerca del bloqueo de las costas de Sto. Domingo. 1864.

Ordenes é instrucciones para llevar á cabo la evacuación del territorio de Santo Domingo. Enero á junio, 1865. Originals. V. P. **272**

1865–1866. *Visit of Secretary Seward.*

Expediente relativo al viaje á esta isla del ministro de estado de los Estados Unidos, Mr. Seward, y su hijo. Diciembre, 1865, á enero, 1866. V. P. **273**

Contains an interesting letter from the Spanish minister at Washington.

1865, December 29. *Condition of negroes in the United States.*

Communication from the Spanish minister at Washington to the captain-general of Cuba, relative to the fears entertained in the U. S. of an insurrection of the negroes in the South. Contains many observations on the negro problem. Washington. 7 pages. V.P. **274**

1866–1868. *War with Chile and Peru.*

Expediente de incidentes sobre guerra con Chile. 1866. Over 200 pages.

Expediente sobre donativos para la guerra con Chile y el Perú. 1866–1868. V. P. **275**

1869. *Proclamation relative to expeditions caught in Cuban waters and protests of the United States and Great Britain.*

Una proclama del capitán general de la isla de Cuba sobre apresamiento de buques y fusilamiento de los individuos que en ellos se encuentren. Protestas de los gobiernos de los Estados Unidos é Inglaterra. Anulación de la célebre proclama. Marzo-julio, 1869.

Contiene: 1. La proclama del general Dulce de marzo 24, 1869; 2. La protesta del gobierno americano de fecha 3 de abril dirigida al ministro de España en Washington; 3. La protesta del gobierno inglés por el ministro britannico en Madrid, abril 18, 1869; 4. Otra protesta del gobierno inglés, Madrid, mayo 6, 1869, con motivo de la contestación dada por el gobierno español á la nota anterior de abril 18; 5. Nuevo decreto del capitán general Rodas, de julio 7, 1869, subrogando los de noviembre 8, 1868, febrero 18 y 26, 1869, y marzo 24, 1869; 6. Comunicación del capitán general Rodas al comodoro Phillmore, dándole conocimiento de la derogación del bando que dió lugar á las protestas, Habana, 8 de julio, 1869; 7. Modificación del decreto anterior de julio 7, 1869, por no estar conforme con él el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, Habana, julio 19, 1869.

Published in the *Boletín,* March–June, 1905, vol. IV., nos. 2 and 3. 12 pages. **276**

1869. *Removal of United States vice-consul Reintrie.*

Expediente. Correspondence in the matter of the request made by the captain-general for the removal of Reintrie, U. S. vice-consul. Consules, leg. 860. **277**

Cf. Callahan, *Cuba and International Relations,* p. 369.

1871. *Suspension of the privilege to British subjects to fish in Cuban waters.*

Expediente sobre suspensión de autorizaciones á súbditos ingleses para pescar en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales. Very long. V. P. **278**

1871. *The first Virginius expedition.*

Declaraciones de los expedicionarios prisioneros venezolanos, Anselmo Villarreal y Gervasio Parra. Habana, noviembre 13 y 16, 1871.

Published in the *Boletín,* January–February, 1905, vol. IV., no. 1. 7 pages. **279**

1872. *Commission of arbitration.*

Expediente general de reclamaciones á la comisión de arbitrage hispano-americana establecida en Washington y sub-comisión establecida en la Habana. About 95 pieces. V. P. **280**

1876. *Authority of the captain-general.*

Expediente que trata sobre facultades de los capitanes generales de Ultramar. Consists of numerous dispatches from the captain-general, *reales órdenes,* circulars, etc. V. P. **281**

FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA PAPERS.

The entire archives of the Spanish provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, including also many records relating to East Florida, were removed to Havana in the year 1819,[1] or thereabout, when the Spanish government resolved upon the cession of the Floridas. These archives consisted of more than 730 bundles, according to the inventories which were made of them in 1888 and 1889 (see pp. 3–6). Such of these records as related to the sovereignty of the ceded territory and to property rights therein should have been delivered to the government of the United States in accordance with article II. of the treaty of cession—"His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States . . . archives and documents which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States duly authorized to receive them." The United States commissioners, however, failed to obtain any of these documents from the archives of the Cuban intendancy. Some account of their efforts may be found among the documents printed in *American State Papers, Foreign Relations,* IV. 740–808, relating to the delivery of the Floridas. It is stated that ten boxes sent from Pensacola were lost. In a letter from J. G. Forbes to John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, dated Havana, May 5, 1821, the former reported that the register of the records had informed him "that about ten boxes containing the records of grants of land in West Florida were taken by an insurgent privateer out of the vessel in which Governor Mazot was a passenger from Pensacola" (*ibid.,* IV. 743). A similar report was made by the intendant Ramirez to his government, but still the evidence appears by no means conclusive. Between 1830 and 1835 the United States government appointed various commissioners, among whom were Jeremy Robinson, R. H. Call, R. J. Cleveland and N. P. Trist (as consul) to recover the documents which had become the property of the United States by article II. of the treaty of 1819. The commissioners wrote much but achieved little. Their correspondence, journals, credentials, etc., in the archives of the Department of State,

[1] "In the year 1819, there were sent to Havana from West Florida various boxes of papers of the archives of that province, in disorder and without indexes." (Letter of governor-general of Cuba, Nicolas Mahy, to J. G. Forbes, May 16, 1821. *American State Papers, Foreign Relations,* IV. 746.

Bureau of Rolls and Library, make three large bundles and there are also many of their papers in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and a large number in the Archivo Nacional, Havana. (For a partial list of these papers, as well as a list of the documents which the commissioners eventually secured, recorded in an inventory made by N. P. Trist, see appendix B, pages 117–121).

In the years 1888 and 1889 the Louisiana and Florida archives were removed to the Archive of the Indies at Seville, where their condition has apparently proceeded from bad to worse.[1] See the Introduction, pp. 4–6. About 8 bundles were left behind at Havana, probably through inadvertence. Three of these bundles are in the series of the "Expedientes de Intendencia" (for which see pp. 19–20) and bear docket numbers 596–598. They contain, in the main, records regarding the public (royal) lands and property, deeds of sales and grants, and innumerable petitions requesting specified pieces of land. They would no doubt prove of considerable interest for local history and genealogy, but it was not found feasible to calendar these papers individually.[2] The other bundles are marked simply "Florida" or "Florida Correspondence" and contain a variety of documents between the years 1770 and 1821. One of these bundles has docket number 328. Their character can be judged from the chronological lists which follow, and which include all the papers except such as seemed to possess but very slight interest.

In addition to these bundles containing almost exclusively Florida and Louisiana documents, there are in the series of "Expedientes de Intendencia," in the series of Reales Cédulas, and among the dispatches of the intendant (see pp. 14–15) many records and letters concerning the general administration, the commerce and the finances of the provinces. Note of these is made under the corresponding

[1] Professor Shepherd's report on the Spanish Archives will contain extended information regarding these papers.

[2] See in regard to the Florida lands: *Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the Reports of the Commissioners of Land Claims, in East and West Florida, February 22, 1825* (Washington, 1825); *Message from the President of the United States, transmitting Information in relation to . . . the Settlement and Confirmation of Private Land Claims in Florida* (Washington, 1828; House Ex. Doc., 20th Cong., second sess., no. 121, serial no. 188); *A Descriptive List of all the Private Land Claims in East Florida, which have been delivered, as confirmed, to the Keeper of the Public Archives, by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, acting as Commissioners* (Jacksonville, E. F., 1842); Vignoles, *Observations upon the Floridas* (New York, 1823), pp. 138–155, "Observations upon the Land Titles"; and documents printed in *American State Papers, Public Lands,* 8 vols., 1789–1837 (Washington, 1834–1861).

years in the lists which follow. Other papers of interest, it should be mentioned, may be found in the lists of documents concerning the ecclesiastical history of the Floridas and Louisiana, separately printed in this report. See also nos. 503, 509, 519, and 521 in Appendix C.

The lists of documents in this section are the following:

1. East Florida, general, 1737–1799.
2. Ecclesiastical history, 1696–1786.
3. Louisiana and West Florida, general, 1765–1818.
4. Ecclesiastical history, 1771–1803 (1824).
5. East and West Florida, general, 1805–1821.

See also Appendix B.

EAST FLORIDA, GENERAL, 1737–1799.

The following items are principally from the volumes of *reales cédulas* (see p. 19) and relate in the main to the financial and military aids rendered to the province by the Cuban authorities. The documents preserve many details regarding the government and conditions of the province, in addition to the information which they convey on the subjects with which they are expressly concerned.

1737, November 14. *Spanish designs against the settlements in Georgia.*

Decreto general del gobernador y capitán general D. Juan Francisco de Guermes y Horcasitas, para todos los gastos que ocasione la expedición dirigida al desalojo de los extranjeros poblados en las cercanias de la Florida. Habana. Libro de R. Ordenes, XV. (or VI.), p. 3. 282

Refers to the establishments in Georgia which the king, by *real órden* of April 10, 1737, had ordered the captain-general to break up.

1738, March 29. *Fortification of St. Augustine and Apalachee.*

Orden del señor gobernador y capitán general para enviar á la Florida y á Apalache albañiles y carpinteros para fortificar y poner en el mejor estado de defensa dichos puestos. Habana. Libro de R. Ordenes, XV. (or VI.), p. 123. 283

1740. *Siege of St. Augustine.*

Expediente sobre el sitio puesto por los ingleses al presidio de San Agustín de la Florida. 1740. About 45 pages. Gobierno Superior Civil, legajo 1649.

Contains letters of the governor of Florida, D. Manuel de Montiano, to the captain-general of Cuba, July 6 and 13, 1740, councils of war at Havana, etc.

Decreto del señor governador y capitán general, D. Juan Francisco de Guermes y Horcasitas, para que se habiliten diferentes embarcaciones que, comboyada de la Vizarra, pasen con socorro de víveres al

presidio de la Florida. Julio 2, 1740. Libro de R. Ordenes, VII. (or XVI.), p. 2. 284

1746, October 12. *Troops for St. Augustine.*

R. órden en que S. M. informa que la compañia de fusileros de Montañas pasará al presidio de San Agustín.

Relación del número de oficiales y soldados de la compañia. Gives the names of the officers and soldiers, who numbered 102, besides 36 women (their wives) and 20 children. Libro de R. Ordenes, VII. (or XVI.), p. 257. 285

1746, December 18. *Supposed expedition against St. Augustine.*

El intendente acusa recibo de la real órden de agosto 24 y en su consecuencia subministrará á la plaza de la Florida los víveres y situado con motivo de la supuesta expedición de los enemigos formados en Carolina y Cabo Breton. No. 14, legajo 450. 286

1748. *Complaints regarding the situado.*

R. cédula al gobernador y oficiales reales de la Habana participandoles la órden que da al gobernador de la Florida para que se moderen en las quejas que dan contra ellos sobre faltas de los socorros de aquel presidio. Libro VII. (or XVI.), p. 123. 287

1749, July 9. *Situado from Mexico.*

R. órden sobre el situado para Florida remitido de Nueva España. Libro VII. (or XVI.), p. 154. 288

1758. *Havana fishermen attacked by Florida Indians.*

Autos formados sobre el insulto ejecutado por los indios Ochises de la costa de la Florida con la gente de dos barcos que salieron de este puerto [Habana] para hacer pesquería al rio de Ais que está en dicha costa, sus patronos Diego Cabera y Lazaro Viamontes, de que resultaron heridos cinco hombres y muerto uno. E. I., legajo 535. 289

1758. *Contract for supplies to Florida.*

Expediente promovido á consequencia de la contrata de víveres que hizo la Real Compañia para Florida. E. I., legajo 535. In bad condition. 290

1760. *Commerce.*

R. cédula en que S. M. concede que se lleven de la Florida [San Agustín] y Panzacola á los puertos de Veracruz, Habana y Campeche las breas, alquitran, resinas, hierbas medicinales y maderas sin pagar derecho ninguno, excepto el de alcabala, por 10 años. Libro VII. (or XVI.), p. 238. 291

1763, February 24. *Cession of Florida.*

R. órden en que manda al gobernador de la Florida que, en consecuencia de lo estipulado en el artículo 20 del tratado de paz, entregue á la Inglaterra aquella plaza y demás fortalezas de aquella provincia. Libro de R. Cédulas, II., no. 64. E. A., Libro XV., p. 269. 292

1764, August 18. *Emigrants from Florida to Cuba.*

R. órden in que se aprueban las providencias para el establecimiento en Matánzas de las familias de la Florida emigradas á la isla. Libro de R. Ordenes, III., no. 63. 293

1784, August 27. *Report of resistance to Spanish occupation.*

El señor ministro de Indias acompaña copia de la carta del encargado de negocios de nuestra corte en Philadelphia en que participa que los ingleses establecidos en la plaza de San Agustín parece pensaban resistir el hacer la entrega de aquella posesión á nuestra corona. San Ildefonso. V. P. **294**

1789, August 9. *Situado.*

R. órden en que se resuelve el modo y terminos en que debe remitirse á la plaza de San Agustín los caudales correspondientes al haber y subministro de las tropas. Libro VII., no. 63. **295**

1791, October 21. *Money and provisions sent from Havana.*

R. órden en que aprueba el rey se haya socorrido la plaza de San Agustín con 20,000 pesos además del contínuo envio de víveres. Libro X., no. 80. **296**

See the intendant's letter of July 23, 1791, no. 144, and real órden of July 22, 1791. (Libro X., no. 60.)

1792. *Emigrants from Cuba.*

Expediente sobre promover el cumplimiento de la real órden de 28 de marzo de 1791 aprobando los medios que propuso esta intendencia para lograr el fomento de la provincia de la Florida con el traslado allí de las familias naturales de la misma, ó procedentes de ella que voluntariamente quieran ir desde esta plaza [Habana], Matánzas, y Campeche, donde se hallan. Habana. **297**

About 45 documents. E. I., legajo 597.

1794. *Preparations against invasion.*

El intendente acompaña copia de un acuerdo en junta de generales celebrada en 1°. del corriente sobre dar auxilios al gobernador de la Florida contra una expedición de franceses que se disponía en los estados de Georgia y Carolina del Sur. Febrero 2, 1794, no. 256, legajo 497.

Enclosed are the proceedings of the council of war. *Cf.* no. 257 of February 11, 1794.

El intendente refiere el contenido de varios particulares comunicados por el gobernador de la Florida oriental al capitán general, con fechas desde 6 hasta 20 de abril último, sobre la proyectada invasión de los enemigos contra aquella provincia y los auxilios acordados en junta de generales [de 3 de Mayo]. Mayo 4, 1794. Legajo 467. **298**

Enclosed are the proceedings of the council of war.

1796, July 13. *Construction of a powder magazine at St. Augustine.*

R. órden aprobando la construcción de un almacen de pólvora en San Agustín de la Florida. Libro XII., no. 170. **299**

1799, April 12. *The situado.*

R. órden aprobando la remesa del situado á la Florida, con peligro que corría de ser apresada la goleta, por la total escasez de dinero que padecía aquella provincia. Libro XIII., no. 287. **300**

See the intendant's letter of May 25, 1798, no. 818.

EAST FLORIDA, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, 1696–1786.

THE documents indicated in the following list are principally *reales cédulas* to the treasury officials of Cuba and to the Bishop of Santiago de Cuba. The latter are to be found in the collection of volumes in the Episcopal Archive of Havana, in the building called the Obispado (see pp. 24–25). It was principally in connection with the *situado* for the Franciscan missions of Florida, which the *oficiales reales* (see p. 25) received from Mexico and administered with more or less liberty, that the royal dispatches were issued. They contain a multitude of details which throw light not only on religious conditions themselves but in no small degree also on the administration of the province and on its commercial and economic situation. Those addressed to the bishop have a similar interest. In 1732 a bishop, suffragan to the bishop of Santiago de Cuba, was appointed to reside in Florida (see nos. **312, 313**). Nearly all the documents after 1770 relate to the Catholic families from Mahon (Minorca), in the Balearic Islands, who were established at or near St. Augustine. In addition to whatever interest the information concerning those emigrants may have for the historian, the documents reveal many details of the life of the time worth preserving.

1696, FEBRUARY 10. *Oil for church lamps.*

R. cédula para que los contadores de cuentas de la Habana informen si el subministro que se ha hecho para la lámpara del SSmo. Sacramento de la Florida ha sido de aceite de olivas ó de manteca de oso, con noticia de los precios. T. C., I., p. 551. **301**

1698, FEBRUARY 20. *Oil or candles.*

R. cédula para que siempre que falte aceite de olivas para la lámpara del SSmo. Sacramento se supla con velas de cero, dando motivo á esta disposición la queja del cura de la parroquial de San Agustin de la Florida, por haberse subministrado manteca de oso para ese fin. T. C., I., p. 559. **302**

1702, MAY 15. *Payments to the Franciscans.*

R. cédula que explica el modo de pagar en la Florida á los religiosos de San Francisco. T. C., I., p. 595. **303**

1706, FEBRUARY 20. *Supplies for the Franciscans.*

R. cédula para que se supla á los religiosos Franciscanos misioneros de la Florida las provisiones y demás que necesiten para su mantenimiento y labores. T. C., I., 627. **304**

1709, FEBRUARY 25. *Same subject.*

R. cédula para que no se suplan los géneros á los religiosos Franciscanos de la Florida de ningún modo en dinero, pero en especie, suban ó bajen los precios. T. C., I., p. 633. **305**

1718, February 4. *Horses for the Franciscans.*
R. cédula disponiendo que se asista por las cajas de la Florida á los religiosos misioneros con las caballerias que necesitasen para sus viajes. T. C., I., p. 715. **306**

1719, February 27. *A mission of fifty Franciscans to Florida.*
R. cédula para que se asista á los cincuenta religiosos de la Florida con lo preciso para su mantención y conducion á su destino. Libro de R. Cédulas, VI. (or XV.), p. 27. **307**

1720, July 14. *Franciscan chapters.*
R. cédula que manda se observen los capítulos de los religiosos de San Francisco en la Florida, por haberse hecho ejemplar en la Habana contrariando á lo dispuesto [en real cédula de octubre 6, 1714]. T. C., I., p. 751. **308**

1722, December 19. *Noviciate in Florida.*
R. cédula que dispone que se exija el noviciado en el convento de San Francisco de la Florida [para que no necesiten pasar á la Habana los que deseen tomar el hábito]. T. C., II., p. 91. **309**

1729, June 9. *The situado for the Franciscans.*
R. cédula que dispone el modo de distribuir el situado que se destina para los religiosos misioneros que residen en el presidio de la Florida, y para que se corrigan los abusos que se notan. T. C., II., p. 173. **310**

1732, May 14. *Same subject.*
R. cédula que pide al gobernador y oficiales reales de la Florida informen sobre los inconvenientes que pueda haber para el establecimiento del situado de los religiosos misioneros conforme á la acta que se habia hecho para ellos en el capítulo próximo antecedente. T. C., II., p. 253. **311**

1732, November 12. *Auxiliary bishopric of Florida.*
R. cédula creando un obispo auxiliar del de Cuba con precisa residencia en la Florida, destinandole de congrua 1000 pesos de esta mitra y 1200 de los novenos y además los respectivos emolumentos. T. C., II., p. 261. Obispado, Libro IX. (or XIII.), p. 247. **312**

1732, November 12. *Same subject.*
Real ejecutorias del señor obispo auxiliar de la Santa iglesia catedral de esta diócesis para residir en la ciudad de la Florida á favor de D. Fr. Francisco de San Buenaventura y Texadas. Dada en Sevilla. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.), p. 239. **313**

1737, January 29. *Reply to the bishop.*
R. cédula al obispo de la Florida avisandole el recibo de su carta y que se han considerado los puntos que representa para aplicar las providencias que fuesen mas convenientes. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.). **314**

1737, February 11. *Chaplains.*
R. cédula al obispo de Cuba repitiendole el despacho de 12 de noviembre de 1732 para que ejecute el informe que por él le está pedido sobre los capellanes para la iglesia de la Florida. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.). **315**

1737, April 28. *Don Juan de Paredes.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba avisandole el recibo de su carta y encargandole cuando le pareciere conveniente envie á la Florida á D. Juan de Paredes. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.), p. 224. **316**

1737, March 31. *Conversion of Indians.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba dandole gracias por el celo con que se dedica á la conversión de los indios infieles de los cayos de la Florida. E. A., Libro IX (or XIII.), p. 223. **317**

1738, November 9. *Same subject.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba dandole gracias por su selo en la asistencia de los indios de los Cayos de la Florida, y encargandole informe que ministros serán apropositos para su conversión, de donde deben enviarse y que soldados serán necesarios para su resguardo, con lo demás que se refiere. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.). **318**

1738, November 9. *Six Franciscans to be sent to Florida.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba participandole lo resuelto sobre que asistan á su auxiliar en la Florida seis religiosos de San Francisco. E. A., Libro IX. (or XIII.), p. 347. **319**

1739, May 5. *The situado.*

R. cédula que aprueba al gobernador y oficiales reales de la Florida lo determinado en punto al situado de los religiosos de San Francisco para precaver fraudes que puedan suscitarse. T. C., II., p. 363. **320**

1739, May 5. *Spanish Franciscans to be preferred.*

Real cédula que manda que el gobernador y oficiales reales procuren que los religiosos de San Francisco que pasen de España para aquellas misiones sean primero empleados que los criollos. T. C., II., p. 365. **321**

1761, February 16. *The parson and the sacristan.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba aprobandole lo que practicó sobre los escandalos ocurridos en la Florida con su cura parroco y el sacristan mayor, encargandole disponga para el remedio de ellos en la forma que se expresa. 17 pages. E. A., Libro XV., p. 150. **322**

1761, February 23. *Florida not to be severed from the see of Cuba.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba participandole no haberse condescendido á la instancia que hace de que se desmiembren de su obispado las provincias de la Florida con lo demás que se expresa. E. A., Libro XV., p. 243. **323**

1770, July 29. *Supplies to convents.*

R. órden relative to the donations of wine, wax and oil to the convents established in Sto. Domingo, Porto Rico, Santa Marta, Florida and Margarita. Containing some interesting details of the number and location of the convents and the donations supplied them. 6 pages. Legajo de R. órdenes entre los papeles de la Contaduria General. **324**

1770, November 7. *The spiritual care of the Catholic families in English Florida.*

R. cédula sobre el recurso que hicieron al señor obispo el cura y vicario de las familias católicas establecidas en el territorio inglés de la Florida. E. A., Libro VI., p. 275. **325**

1771, August 16. *Same subject.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba para que expida al cura y vicario del territorio inglés de la Florida los títulos que solicitan y acompaña varias copias. E. A., Libro VI., p. *335*. **326**

1771, August 17. *The spiritual care of the Minorcan settlers.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba remitiendole copia de lo que ha escrito y participado el de Mallorca acerca de las familias católicas que fueron conducidas de Minorca para establecerse en el territorio inglés de la Florida y un literal transcripto de las facultades dispensadas por la Silla Apostólica al cura y vicario de ellos y encargando [etc.]. E. A., Libro VI. **327**

Includes the enclosures referred to.

1773, January *23*. *Papal rescript as to the Minorcans.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba remitiendole el rescripto autentico que se ha obtenido últimamente de su Santidad, para que le conste la ampliación y extensión del tiempo prescripto á las facultades concedidas al cura y vicario de las familias católicas que pasaron de Menorca á establecerse en el territorio inglés de la Florida, y encargandole use de las que son propias de su pastoral ministerio en la conformidad y para el fin que se refiere. E. A., Libro XI., p. 60. **328**

With it is the papal rescript.

1774, April 17. *The Minorcans.*

R. órden relativa al socorro y cuidado espiritual de las familias católicas mahonesas de San Agustín de la Florida. E. A., Libro XI., p. 119. **329**

1778, June *22*. *Same subject.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba encargandole informe de los pasajes y lances ocurridos con los católicos de Musquita en la Florida, y manifestandole haberse hecho reparable que supuesta la urgente necesidad que ha representado tenian de auxilios espirituales no se los hubiera subministrado, sin esperar órden, y preveniendole le ejecute en la forma que se refiere. E. A., Libro XI., p. *322*. **330**

1778, December 16. *Fathers Hasset and O'Reilly.*

R. órden acerca del nombramiento de D. Thomas Hasset y D. Miguel O'Reilly para párroco y vicario de las familias mahonesas establecidas en la Florida. E. A., Libro III., p. *23*. **331**

See also the *real órden* of that date to the intendant, enjoining him to support these clergymen from the royal revenues. T. C., VI.

1784, April *23*. *Same subject.*

R. órden aprobando que pasen á San Agustín D. Miguel O'Reilly y D. Thomas Hasset á ser párrocos de los mahoneses colonos de Musquita ultimamente reunidos en dicha ciudad. **332**

1786, February 5. *Same subject.*

R. órden con la cual se remite un memorial del pbro. D. Thomas Hasset, cura de la Florida [San Agustín], contraido á exponer el deplorable estado á que se halla reducido el oratorio en que se celebra á los mahoneses el santo sacrificio de la misa, para que se le provee, así á él como á D. Domingo O'Reilly que le ayuda, 15 pesos mensuales sobre los 30 que disfruta cada uno. E. A., Libro XI. **333**

1786, DECEMBER 8. *New church at St. Augustine.*

R. órden al obispo de Cuba acerca de la fábrica de la nueva iglesia parroquial de la Florida [San Agustín]. No. 176. **334**

See also the *real órden* of March 17, 1790. E. A., Libro V., p. 66.

LOUISIANA AND WEST FLORIDA, GENERAL, 1765–1818.[1]

1765, MAY 21. *Appointment of Ulloa as governor of Louisiana.*

R. órden en que se nombra para gobernador de la Luisiana al capitan de navío, D. Antonio de Ulloa. Libro III., no. 87. **335**

1766, MAY 20. *The situado.*

R. órden mandando enviar el situado de Luisiana que viene de Veracruz. Libro III., no. 169. **336**

Cf. real órden of May 17, 1767. Libro IV., no. 42.

1768, MAY 3. *Regulations governing trade between Louisiana and Spain.*

R. cédula que ordena el método con que debe girar el comercio que se establese entre España y la provincia de la Luisiana. T. C., IV., p. 539. *Cf.* nos. **338, 341–346, 348, 375, 382, 392, 400, 404,** and **406** relative to trade. **337**

1769–1772. *Alexander O'Reilly: commerce, administration.*

Real órden sanctioning the commercial regulations established by O'Reilly. January 27, 1769. Libro IV., no. 132.

Don Alejandro O'Reilly al ministro de Indias proponiendo el comercio útil y preciso de la Luisiana, así para el surtido de los artículos necesarios á ella como para salida de sus producciones. Nueva Orleans, Octubre 17, 1769. T. C., IV., p. 731. *Cf.* no. **337.**

Alejandro O'Reilly to the intendant of Cuba, D. Miguel de Altariba, relative to the above. Havana, April 3, 1770. Libro IV., no. 132.

R. órden al intendente de Cuba preveniendole observe las instrucciones dispuestas por el teniente general D. Alejandro O'Reilly para el establecimiento de la provincia de la Luisiana, consecuente á las facultades que se le concedieron. Enero 20, 1770. T. C., IV., p. 104.

R. órden resolviendo el establecimiento del comercio de la Luisiana, según lo ha propuesto el teniente general D. Alejandro O'Reilly, facultado en el asunto. Enero 27, 1770. *Ibid.*, p. 109. *Cf.* no. **337.**

R. cédula granting to Alejandro O'Reilly a yearly pension of 2,000 dollars for the rest of his life to be paid by the Cuban treasury from the Mexican situado. February 7, 1770. *Ibid.*, p. 119. *Cf. real órden,* July 3, 1777, *ibid.*, VI., p. 377.

R. cédula para que se lleve á puro y debido efecto el nuevo sistema de comercio de la Luisiana bajo los terminos en que propuso su establecimiento D. Alejandro O'Reilly. Agosto 17, 1772. 11 pages. Libro V., no. 66. *Cf.* no. **337.**

R. cédula para que se lleve á debido efecto la creación que en la ciudad de Nueva Orleans hizo el teniente general D. Alejandro

[1] See the remarks on pp. 76–78.

O'Reilly del Cabildo, Consejo y Regimiento de ella; se satisfagan los sueldos que asignó á cada Regidor y demás empleados por aquellas cajas reales; se guarde y cumpla la providencia que tomó acerca de los terrenos que se citan, propios que asignó y lo que dispuso sobre la exacción del derecho de anclaje, etc. Agosto 17, 1772. 12 pages. Contaduria General, legajo de R. cédulas; also T. C., V., p. 410. *Cf. ibid.*, pp. 422 and 426. **338**

1770, February 12. *Police and administration of justice.*

Instructions a laquelle doivent se conformer les Lieutenants particuliers de la Côte établis par Nous et qui sont immediatement dépendant du Gouvernement Général de cette Province, pour tout ce qui regarde la Police et Administracion de la Justice, tant pour le Civil que pour le Criminel. Nouvelle Orléans. Printed. 5 pages. Florida correspondence, I. **339**

1771, December 19. *School teachers.*

R. órden en que destina el rey varias personas para director y maestros de escuelas que ha resuelto establecer en la provincia de la Luisiana. Legajo de 1771. **340**

Gives the names.

1772, February 20. *Commerce.*

R. órden ampliando generalmente el comercio de la Luisiana con solo la exclusión del tobaco. T. C., IV., p. 370. *Cf.* no. **337.** **341**

1772, August 17. *Regulations concerning commerce and civil service.*

Rs. cédulas resolviendo todo lo correspondiente al comercio, declarando los sueldos de la provincia de la Luisiana y estableciendo en la Habana el Tribunal de Apelaciones. 5 cédulas. Legajo. *Cf.* no. **337.** **342**

1774, September. *Commerce between Louisiana and Europe.*

R. órden que previene la observancia del artículo 4 de la cédula de 23 de marzo de 1768 en cuanto al comercio de los reynos de Europa y de España con la Luisiana. Septiembre 7, 1774. T. C., V., p. 715.

R. órden en que se permite la introducción en este puerto (Habana) de los generos que de España se conducen al de la Luisiana por buques del libre comercio. Septiembre 7, 1774. Libro de R. Órdenes.

Permitting the surplus in Louisiana to be brought to Havana and sold. *Cf.* no. **337.** **343**

1774, September 6. *Goods coming from Spain to Havana not to be re-exported to Louisiana.*

R. órden declarando, en duda propuesta, que no se pueden conducir de este puerto [Habana] á la provincia de la Luisiana efectos algunos de los que vienen de España en buques del libre comercio. T. C., V., p. 709. *Cf.* no. **337.** **344**

1776, July 8. *Regulations for the exportation of timber, foodstuffs, etc.*

R. órden. Instrucción reservada que ha de observar exactamente el gobernador de la provincia de la Luisiana en la extracción de maderas, mantenimientos y frutos que S. M. se digna permitir por el

tiempo de su voluntad, y sin que sirva de ejemplar en lo venidero, para el socorro y auxilio de las islas francesas de Barlovento. Legajo of 1776. *Cf.* no. **337.** **345**

1776, September 28. *Privilege of introducing European goods from Havana into Louisiana.*

R. órden concediendo á los colonos y habitantes de la Luisiana saquen del puerto de la Habana los frutos y géneros de Europa que necesiten para su subsistencia. Legajo of 1776.

See also the intendant's letter of January 28, 1777, no. 145, and the *real órden* of May 10, 1777. *Cf.* no. **337.** **346**

1777–1781. *Letters of Bernardo de Gálvez.*

a. Copy-book of letters to the Secretary of the Indies, Don Joseph de Gálvez. New Orleans, January 28, 1777, to July 21, 1780. Nos. 1 to 397, and 3 from Mobile (March 20 to May 5, 1780). Each letter is briefed. 360 pages. The copy-book contains also letters, 398 to 462 (December 20, 1780, to July 19, 1781), written by Don Pedro Piernas, acting governor, to the Secretary of the Indies.

These letters are of prime importance; a number of them relate to the assistance rendered by the Spaniards to the revolted colonists (*e. g.*, nos. 21, 22, 41, 42, 105, 131, 300, 385). Nos. 59, 63 and 89 (June–September, 1777) relate to the designs of the Americans to capture Pensacola.

b. Copy-book of letters to the captain-general at Havana, Joseph Navarro. New Orleans, January 28, 1777, to April 4, 1781. Nos. 1–304; nos. 234–275 (February 27 to May 9, 1780) from Mobile. Not briefed or indexed. They supplement the letters to Don Joseph de Gálvez, especially on military events. No. 65, April 14, 1778, relative to an anticipated attack on the city of New Orleans by the British, is specially noteworthy.

c. At the end of the volume are copies of letters from Gálvez to the Conde de O'Reilly relative to the troops of the province and especially to the Louisiana regiment. New Orleans, January 28, to June 9, 1777. 32 pages. **347**

1777. May 10. *Permitting French vessels in ballast to enter the ports of Louisiana and to clear with foodstuffs.*

R. órden aprobando al gobernador de la Luisiana el permiso de entrada libre á las embarcaciones francesas en lastre para extraer frutos de la provincia, y permite puedan recibirse de los franceses en pago negros para el cultivo; y advierte que se introdusca el uso del idioma castellano. T. C., Libro VI. **348**

See also the *real órden* of November 7, 1784. VII., p. 560. *Cf.* no. **337.**

1777, June 11. *Mail service between New Orleans and Havana.*

Real despacho en que el rey ha resuelto se establesca un correo arreglado entre esta ciudad [Habana] y Nueva Orleans; y que para auxiliar con algún arbitrio las embarcaciones que se empleen en este asunto se le tomen las maderas que conduzcan. Legajo de 1777. **349**

1778, May 13. *Reinforcements for New Orleans.*

El intendente da cuenta de haber salido el dia de la fecha de aquel puerto para la Nueva Orleans el paquebot *San Cárlos* y el bergantín *Renombrado,* con la tropa y municiones de guerra que expresa, á fin de auxiliar á aquel gobernador contra los insultos que rezela de los ingleses. Consulta 377, legajo 457. Contestada en R. órden de Julio 17, 1778, no. 175. **350**

1779–1801. *Louisiana militia.*

Batallon de las Milicias de la Luisiana. Copy-book of the royal appointments and promotions of the officers of the Louisiana militia, 1779 to 1801. One volume of about 60 pages, in bad condition. Florida correspondence, III. **351**

1779, September 11. *Proclamation of the governor of West Florida.*

Original manuscript proclamation issued by the governor of West Florida, Peter Chester, calling upon the inhabitants to enlist in the militia for the defence of the province against the Spanish. Pensacola. Drawer. **352**

1780–1781. *Expeditions fitted out in Havana against Pensacola.*

a. The dispatches of the intendant contain exhaustive accounts of the expeditions; the number and kinds of vessels, troops, arms, provisions, medicines, etc. The dispatch of January 4, 1780, no. 23 (6 pages), is the first report of the preparation of the expedition against Pensacola; February 20, no. 27, reports the progress made; April 21, no. 28, the departure of the expedition; July 17, no. 36, its return on May 19 and 20 without having accomplished anything; August 27, no. 42, the arrival of Bernardo de Gálvez and the actual condition of the expedition which he was to lead; October 18, no. 47, the progress made; November 26, no. 49, the dispersion of the expedition which was overtaken by a storm; December 30, no. 52, reenforcements sent to Mobile; February 13, 1781, no. 54, reorganization of the expedition; February 16, no. 57, the further progress made; February 28, no. 60, the departure of the expedition under command of Gálvez. Legajo 458. The dispatches are all confidential (*reservado*).

b. Letter of the captain-general of Cuba to the Secretary of the Indies, Havana, May 28, 1781, giving an account of the capture of Pensacola. V. P., legajo I., no. 22. **353**

1780, August 30. *Hurricane of August, 1780.*

Pedro Piernas, acting governor, to Bernardo de Gálvez, giving an account of the destruction wrought by the hurricane of August 24, 1780. New Orleans. Drawer. **354**

1781–1785. *Laborers from Spain.*

A representación de los labradores enviados de España á la Luisiana para la siembra de lino y canaruo, sobre no ser el terreno aproposito, se resuelve que con precedente justificación de ser inútiles dichos labradores los despida y envie á España; y para que se fomente y propague dicho cultivo autoriza á aquella intendencia para que tome las medidas que estime convenientes á ese fin. Marzo 8, 1785. R. órdenes. T. C., año 1781, p. 173. **355**

1781, May. *Rebellion of Natchez.*

Declaraciones tomadas á varios ingléses sobre la rebelión de Natchéz. Año de 1781. New Orleans, May 24 and 26, 1781. 16 pages. Florida papers, legajo 328. **356**

1781, May 9. *Articles of capitulation of West Florida.*

Artículos de capitulación convenidos y acordados entre el Sr. Don Bernardo de Gálvez y los excmos. señores Don Pedro Chester y Don Juan Campbell. 28 articles. Certified copy. Drawer. **357**

1781, May 15. *Account and estimated value of the forts, public buildings, store-houses, etc., of Pensacola.*

Relación de las fortificaciones provisionales, quarteles, pavellones, casa de gobierno político, almacenes y demás edificios que pertenecen al rey con la estimación prudencial de cada uno según el actual estado. Panzacola. 3 pages. V. P. **358**

1781, July 4. *Military stores at Pensacola.*

Relación de la artilleria, montajes, carruajes, pertrechos, municiones y demás géneros que se hallan en las fortalezas y reales almacenes de Panzacola hoy dia de la fecha con expresión de bueno, mediano, é inútil, y lo que se necesita y falta, según la dotación hecha por mi D. Manuel Izquierdo subteniente del real cuerpo de artillería y comandante de ella en este destino por órden del teniente coronel de infanteria y gobernador del citado destino, D. Arturo O'Neill. Panzacola. 13 pages. Florida correspondence, I. **359**

1781, October 23. *Commerce between Louisiana and the American colonies.*

R. órden aprobando á la intendencia de la Luisiana que admita la regla del comercio americano que se observa en la Habana si lo exije el bien público de aquella colonia, previniendo los derechos que deben pagar los extrangeros por sus frutos y por los que extraigan. T. C., Libro, p. 213. *Cf.* no. **337.** **360**

1781, October 30. *Appointment of Colonel Maxent as Indian agent.*

R. cédula nombrando al coronel D. Gilberto Antonio Maxent por teniente del gobernador y capitán general de las provincias de la Florida occidental, en todo lo respectivo á las naciones de indios que las habitan. 11 pages. T. C., VII. **361**

1782, January 22. *Commercial privileges extended to Louisiana.*

R. cédula disponiendo que se observen las gracias y franquisias de los artículos que cita del reglamento de comercio libre de 12 de octubre de 1778 en Nueva Orleans y Pansacola con las ampliaciones que expresa. 10 pages. T. C., XVII., p. 245. *Cf.* no. **337.** **362**

1782, March 12. *Hospital at New Orleans.*

R. órden aprobando el reglamento de sueldos del hospital de la provincia de la Luisiana propuesto con fecha 19 de agosto, 1781, que corre inserto. T. C., año 1782, p. 267. **363**

1782, March 12. *Company of German militia organized at Pensacola.*

R. órden avisando á la intendencia de la Luisiana de quedar el rey

enterado de haber vestido y equipado una compañia de 40 hombres alemanes reclutados en la plaza de Panzacola formada por disposición del comandante general de ejército de operaciones y puesto al cargo del teniente americano Winder Lecount Canon. T. C., VII. **364**

1782, March 18. *Purchase of goods in Spain by Maxent for the Indians.*

R. órden en que se inserta la contrata celebrada por D. Antonio Maxent en San Lorenzo el 1°. de noviembre de 1781, contraida á los medios de acopiar con economía, proporción y arreglo conveniente los géneros y mercancias para regalos de indios, sustenimiento y deposito que expresa bajo las condiciones que instruye; y autoriza á aquella capitanía general para que le declare la jurisdicción civil y militar que ha de ejercer Maxent en los casos y cosas relativas al gobierno de los indios como su teniente. 9 pages. T. C., VII., p. 271. **365**

1782, May 10. *Louisiana customs tariff.*

Tarifa ejecutada por el intendente de la Luisiana para la exacción de 6 por ciento sobre los efectos de importación que vengan á este rio desde los puertos de Francia en virtud de la cédula de comercio de 22 de enero de este año consecuente al artículo 8 de ella, á que deberan arreglarse las administraciones de sus respectivas aduanas. Nueva Orleans. Printed. 22 pages. T. C., VII., p. 287. Cf. no. **337.** **366**

1782, September 7. *Appointment of Morales treasurer of Indian fund.*

Real título nombrando á D. Juan Ventura Morales para la tesorería de las cajas de población y amistad de indios en la Luisiana. T. C., VII., p. 329. **367**

1782, October 30. *Goods from Mexico for the Indians.*

R. órden to the viceroy of New Spain to furnish specified merchandise to Colonel Maxent in Louisiana for presents to the Indians. Legajo of 1782. **368**

1782, November 20. *Illinois.*

Letter of Estevan Miró to Bernardo de Gálvez. New Orleans. States that the Americans have abandoned West Illinois and recommends that a request be made to Congress to cede the territory to the Spanish crown. Florida correspondence, III. **369**

1783, July 14. *Instructions to Maxent.*

Instrucción que debera observar el coronel D. Gilberto Antonio Maxent en el desempeño del encargo que S. M. se ha servido conferirle por su real titulo de 30 de octubre de 1781, que lo declara teniente de gobernador y capitán general en todo lo respectivo á las naciones de indios que habitan las provincias de Luisiana y Florida occidental. Habana. Signed, Bernardo de Gálvez. 10 pages. Florida papers, legajo 328. **370**

1784, April 22. *Appointment and remunerations of agents to deal with the Indians.*

R. órden aprobando al gobernador de la Luisiana las 12 órdenes que comunicó á aquella intendencia relativas á nombramientos y grati-

ficaciones que dispuso con motivo de amistad y trato con los indios. T. C., VII., p. 449. 371

1784, October 8. *Acadian settlers.*

R. órden que resuelve al gobernador de la Luisiana la contestación de ocho preguntas ó dudas que produjo relativas al transporte de las familias Acadianas residentes en Francia para población de la Luisiana. 14 pages. T. C., 1784, p. 547. *Cf.* nos. 373 and 381. 372

1785. *Acadian settlers.*

Estado que manifiesta la actualidad del numero de familias, personas, jefes de familias, casamientos, muertes, nacimientos y demás que ha acaecido desde el 29 de julio que llegó la primera expedición hasta el dia de la fecha, 12 de diciembre de 1785. Nueva Orleans. 1 sheet. Florida correspondence, III. 373

Total number of immigrants, 1598. Does not give names. *Cf.* nos. 372 and 381.

1785–1807. *State and church property.*

Documents in regard to the sale, lease, repair, etc., of the state and church property in the province. About 100 pieces. E. I., legajo 597. 374

1785–1800, 1806, 1811, 1818. *William Panton; Indian commerce; land grants, etc.*

a. The firm of Wm. Panton of Pensacola (afterwards Panton, Leslie and Co.) held the contract to make the trade with the Indians, being allowed to introduce European goods suitable to the trade and to export pelts, paying at first the duty of six per cent., but later freed from all duty. The principal documents are, the memorial of Panton of July 13, 1784; the concession to Panton made by the Intendant Navarro, Sept. 16, 1785; a letter of Bernardo de Gálvez to Navarro in favor of the concession, and *reales órdenes* of various dates. The history of the concession and the subject of relations with the Indians are reviewed in an interesting letter written by the governor, Gayoso de Lemos, to the Intendant Morales, New Orleans, February 7, 1799. 12 pages.

b. Letters of Panton to the governors of the province with numerous enclosures, principally correspondence with Alexander M'Gillivray and letters to Panton from his agents in various places. 1785–1800. About 120 letters; English originals. Panton made tours among the Indians and his letters are full of the most interesting details and personal observations.

c. Grants made by the Creeks and Seminoles to Panton, Leslie and Co. and their successors, Forbes and Co.: (1) Deed to lands between the rivers Apalachicola and Apalache, ceded in August, 1806, in payment of debts, and proceedings to obtain the registration of the title, 1806; (2) Deed and proceedings in the case of lands contiguous to those ceded in 1806, 1811; (3) Deed and proceedings in the case of an island facing the factory of Forbes and Co. (with plan), 1811; (4) Proceedings in the claim for damages to Forbes and Co. in 1818 by the Spanish government. Havana, 1821. E. I. (Florida), legajo 598. 375

1785, February 5. *Prices, etc., of goods to be sold to the Indians.*

R. órden aprobando las disposiciones del intendente de la Luisiana sobre los efectos sobrantes con motivo de los congresos de indios celebrados en Panzacola y la Mobila. T. C., VII., p. 574.

[Enclosure]. Tarifa que forma la Contaduria General de Población y Amistad de Indios de los precios á que deben venderse en las plazas de P. y M. los efectos propios para el comercio con los indios que han quedado sobrantes de los remitidos para los congresos que se han celebrado. **376**

1785, March 20. *Census of the officials of Louisiana and West Florida.*

Reglamento general de empleados y demás obligaciones de la provincia de la Luisiana con inclusión de las de Mobila y Panzacola practicado por el intendente de ellas, D. Martín Navarro, conseguiente á las reales órdenes de 26 y 28 de febrero de 1784. Habana. 26 pages. T. C., 1785, p. 580. **377**

A list of the civil, military and ecclesiastical functionaries and school-teachers of the provinces. Gives their names, occupations, salaries, and other details. Includes New Orleans, San Bernardo, Natchez, Illinois, Galveston, Pensacola, and Mobile.

1785, April 10. *Indian congresses.*

R. órden aprobando á la intendencia de la Luisiana la conclusión de los congresos celebrados con las naciones de indios que expresa á efecto de establecer con ellos una paz permanente que contribuya á la seguridad é intereses respectivos. T. C., VII., p. 600. **378**

1785, June 6. *Customs regulations.*

Instrucción que deberá observar en la plantificación de la aduana el administrador-general de rentas reales, D. José de Villabaso, y los demás ministros subalternos en el respectivo manejo de sus empleos interin que S. M. determine lo que tenga por conveniente. Nueva Orleans. Signed Martín Navarro. 9 pages. T. C., VII., p. 626. *Cf.* no. **337.** **379**

1785, July. *Memorial and letter of Alex. McGillivray.*

Letter of Alexander McGillivray, Pensacola, July 24, 1785, to Governor O'Neill, enclosing a memorial of the Creeks, Chickasaws, etc., to the king asking for protection against the Americans in view of the limits established by the treaty of 1782, and reviewing the history of their relations with the English, Americans, and Spaniards respectively. Memorial dated, Little Talasie in the Nation of the Creeks, July 10, 1785, and signed, Alexander McGillivray. 6 pages. E. I. (Florida), 598. **380**

1786, March 2. *Acadian settlers.*

R. órden que aprueba á la intendencia de la Luisiana las providencias dadas en el recibo de las familias Acadianas para su alojamiento y demás disposiciones consiguientes al logro de las intenciones de S. M. T. C., 1786, libro 8, p. 101. *Cf.* no. **373.** **381**

1786, March 20. *Prohibiting the importation of sugar, coffee, etc., into Louisiana from foreign ports.*

R. órden prohibiendo la entrada en Nueva Orleans, Mobila, Pansacola y la Florida de azucar, aguardiente, café, etc., de puertos extranjeros, pero sí de la Habana y demás colonias españolas. T. C., VIII., p. 123. **382**

See also the *real órden* of December 31, 1786.

1786, June 2. *Miró's proclamation on assuming the government.*

Bando de Buen Gobierno. MS. draft in French. Published June 2, 1786. **383**

See Gayarré, *History of Louisiana under Spanish Domination,* pp. 178–180.

1786, July 31. *Appointment of Miró.*

Real titulo de 31 de julio de 1786: confiere el gobierno político y militar de la Luisiana y ciudad de Nueva Orleans á Don Estevan Miró. T. C., 1786, libro 8, p. 224. **384**

1787, December 31. *Census of St. Louis.*

Padrón general de San Luis y Santa Genoveva de Ylinueses, año de 1787. 30 folio pages. Dated December 31, 1787; signed Francisco Cruzat. **385**

Gives the names, ages, and occupations of the white population,—men, women, and children; the number of slaves, free-blacks, and mulattoes; the quantity of wheat, tobacco or lead produced or owned by each household.

A transcript is now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis. *Cf.* no. **396.**

1788–1789. *George Morgan's settlement south of Cinque Home.*

Letter of Don Diego de Gardoqui to Manuel Pérez, commander of St. Louis, informing him of the concession made to George Morgan to establish a settlement on the Mississippi, south of Point de Cinque Home. New York, October 4, 1788.

Letter of Manuel Pérez to Don Esteban Miró, transmitting Gardoqui's letter and announcing the arrival of Morgan with seventy heads of families. St. Louis, March 21, 1789. Florida papers, legajo 328. **386**

1788, 1800. *William Augustus Bowles.*

1788. *a.* "Substance of a voluntary declaration made by sundry of Bowles' Banditti at St. Augustine Novr. 21, 1788, and which has since been confirmed by them and the others now prisoners upon oath." In English; 9 pages. Probably an enclosure to the governor from Panton (see no. **375**).

1800. *b.* "Issue of T. H. Furgurson's adventure to the Muskogee nation as collector of a town not yet built on the Okelachnee." In English. Signed Thomas Hugh Fergurson, Pensacola, June 16, 1800. 4 pages. Probably also from Panton. Fergurson was induced by Bowles to join in his undertakings, and this narrative is an account of his deception and the villany of Bowles.

1800. *c.* Inventory of the goods captured from the adventurer Bowles on the third of February, 1800. Apalachicola, Feb. 5, 1800. In Spanish. 7 pages. Florida correspondence. **387**

1788, March 12. *The intendancy of Louisiana.*

R. órden en la que se manda unir por ahora la intendencia de la Luisiana al gobierno de la provincia de la Luisiana. Legajo de 1788, no. 16. T. C., 1788, p. 525. **388**

Occasioned by the return to Spain on leave of absence of the intendant, D. Martín Navarro.

1789. *Circular concerning immigrants.*

Circular setting forth the privileges and benefits granted by the king to immigrants to the province of Louisiana. September 6, 1789. MS. in English. 3 pages. Florida papers, legajo 328.

With this is a Spanish translation of the acts of the Kentucky convention at Danville of July 24, 1789, taken from vol. 3, no. 1, of the *Kentucky Gazette* (August 27, 1789). **389**

1789, January 7. *Appointment of Gayoso de Lemos governor of Natchez.*

R. cédula en que se nombra de gobernador de la plaza y puesto de Natchez á D. Manuel Galloso de Lemus [*sic*]. T. C., 1789, p. 63. **390**

1789, September 17. *General James Wilkinson.*

General James Wilkinson to Governor Miró. New Orleans. Spanish translation; incomplete. Florida correspondence, I. *Cf.* no. 393. **391**

Printed in full in the *American Historical Review,* IX. 751, July, 1904.

1789, December 10. *B. Tardiveau: request for trading privileges.*

B. Tardiveau to Governor Miró. Danville. French original. Asks for the privilege enjoyed by Wilkinson and Hare, of selling tobacco and other articles in New Orleans. Florida papers, legajo 328. **392**

1790, December 17. *General James Wilkinson.*

General James Wilkinson to governor [Miró]. Louisville, Kentucky. Spanish translation. 4 pages. Florida correspondence, I.

Expressing his uneasiness on account of the long silence of the Spanish court on the subject of his last memoir [September 17, 1789?] and explaining the conditions and opinions in the United States in regard to Louisiana, etc. *Cf.* no. 391. **393**

1791, July 29. *Timber.*

Nota de las clases de maderas útiles que se crian en la provincia de la Luisiana; nota hecha en virtud de real órden de 20 de julio de 1789. Nueva Orleans. 10 pages. Junta de Fomento, legajo 179. **394**

1791, November. *Complaints against the auditor, D. José de Orue.*

El intendente de la Habana contesta la real órden de mayo 19 último, relativa á la queja que dió el gobernador de la Luisiana, D.

Estevan Miró, contra el contador de ejército, D. José de Orue. Habana, noviembre 24, 1791.

Ditto, relativa á la queja que dió el reverendo obispo auxiliar D. Cirilo de Barcelona contra el contador de ejército D. José de Orue. Noviembre 24, 1791.

El intendente expone la imposibilidad que ha tocado para informar sobre la queja que dió el contador de ejército, D. José de Orue, contra el gobernador D. Estevan Miró, por la representacion que acompaña la real órden de mayo 19 último. Noviembre 24, 1791. Consultas, legajo 465. **395**

1791, December 31. ***Census of St. Louis and its districts.***

Noticia del número de personas de ambos sexos que existen en Sn. Luis de Ylinueses y sus distritos, con expresión de blancos, pardos, y negros libres, y esclavos que tienen, y demás producciones que ha habido en todo este año de mil setecientos noventa y uno. Sn. Luis de Ylinueses, 31 de Diciembre de 1791. [Signed] Manuel Pérez. Florida correspondence, I. **396**

Gives the names of the white inhabitants, and includes the districts of Sta. Genoveva, San Carlos de Misury [Missouri], Post Vindepoche [Vide Poche, = Carondelet] and San Fernando. 20 folio pages.

A transcript is now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis. *Cf.* no. **385.**

1792–1796. ***The Baron de Carondelet.***

Copy-book of letters to the secretary of state. New Orleans, January 8, 1792, to May 31, 1796. 37 letters; 98 folio pages. The dispatches are numbered and briefed, and include all but two, which, owing to their confidential character, were not copied. **397**

1792, January 6. ***Aids to Pensacola.***

R. órden sobre que se continuen los socorros de harina, etc., á Panzacola, descontando su importe del situado de la Luisiana. Libro X., no. 117. **398**

Cf. real órden, March 27, 1793, Libro XI., no. 41.

1792, June 28. ***Indian affairs.***

Letter from Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the baron de Carondelet relative to Indian affairs. Natchez. 28 pages. Florida papers, legajo 328. **399**

1793, June 9. ***Commercial privileges to Louisiana.***

Impreso en que S. M. concede á los habitantes de la Luisiana, Panzacola y Florida varias gracias para su comercio con las colonias extranjeras. Printed. 9 pages. Libro XI., no. 78. T. C., XI., p. 185. *Cf.* no. **337.** **400**

1793, October 24. ***Jacobin proclamation.***

Letter of the baron de Carondelet to the secretary of state. New Orleans. Remite traducción de una carta impresa que la sociedad de Jacobinos de Philadelphia ha dirigido á los franceses de aquella provincia, y expresa toma las medidas mas eficaces para que su introducción se impida. Copy-book of letters of Carondelet, no. 8.

The translation is copied with the letter. See Gayarré, *Louisiana under Spanish Domination,* p. 337, and *Annual Report of the American Historical Association,* 1896, I. 1015–1018. **401**

1793, October 30. *Appointment of D. Francisco Rendón intendant of Louisiana.*

R. órden que el rey ha resuelto se separe la intendencia de la provincia de la Luisiana del gobierno y ha nombrado para servir el empleo de intendente á D. Francisco Rendón. Al intendente de la Habana. T. C., 1793, Libro XI., p. 337. **402**

1794. *Appointment of Enrique White governor of Pensacola.*

R. órden en que se confiere la comandancia de Panzacola á D. Enrique White por promoción de D. Arturo O'Neill. T. C., XI., p. 634. **403**

1794, March 22. *Commerce in flour and the cultivation of wheat.*

R. órden relative to the exportation of flour from New Orleans and instructions to the intendant to promote the cultivation of wheat in the province. Libro XI., no. 200. *Cf.* no. **337.** **404**

1796–1800. *Settlements of Bastrop and Morehouse on the Ouachita.*

Memorial of the Baron de Bastrop to the Baron de Carondelet. New Orleans, June 20, 1796. Certified copy. 3 pages.

Concession of governor Carondelet, New Orleans, June 21, 1796. Certified copy. 2 pages.

The project and concession embraced (1) a grant of about twelve square leagues in the district of Ouachita, including the Bayou Liard; (2) free lands to the immigrant families (no one to receive over four hundred square arpents); (3) permission to export the flour produced in Ouachita directly to Havana, without selling at New Orleans; (4) liberty of conscience to non-Catholics, etc. The originals were given to U. S. Consul Trist, in 1835, as appears from a receipt which is among the papers. *Cf.* no. **337** and references; also nos. **375, 413.**

Other documents in the *expediente* are the following:

"List des familles arrivées par M. le Baron de Bastrop le 19 Avril 1797. en vertu de son Contract." Fort Miró, May 8, 1797. Sixty-four persons; names given.

"Etat des familles arrivées á ce Poste des Etats Unis le 7e May 1797 par la voye de la N^lle^ Madrid et de le Natchez, sous la conduite de Mr. de Breard, en vertu du Contract passé avec Mr. le Baron de Bastrop." Fort Miró, May 10, 1797. Thirty-five persons; names given. Printed in the *Publications of the Southern History Association,* March 1907, XI. 108–112.

Letter of the Baron de Carondelet to the intendant Morales in support of the project of the Baron de Bastrop, dwelling upon the advantages which would accrue to the province from it, stating the needs of the colony and the policy of his administration. New Orleans, June 11, 1797. 16 pages.

The intendant Morales to the secretary of finance, D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa, expressing his disapproval of the concession on the ground that the settlers were Americans, English and Protestants imbued with

maxims of liberty and were too close to the Mexican border. New Orleans, June 30, 1797.

Memorial of Abraham Morehouse to the Marquis de Casa Calvo. New Orleans, December 11, 1799. Original. 7 pages. Request that his right to the Baron de Bastrop's privileges and properties, sold to him by Bastrop, should be duly confirmed and that permission be given him to erect flour-mills, to introduce laborers and machinery for the extraction of iron ore and coal, etc.

Letter of the Marquis de Casa Calvo to the intendant Morales in recommendation of Morehouse's proposals. New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1799.

Decision of the acting comptroller-general and fiscal of the royal treasury, Don Gilberto Leonard, on Morehouse's proposals, stating that the concession to Bastrop had not received the royal sanction; that it had become void on account of non-fulfillment on the part of Bastrop; that the ambitions of the United States made it unwise to allow American settlers within the territory, especially at a point so contiguous to New Spain, etc. New Orleans, January 18, 1800. 4 pages.

Letter of the commander of Ouachita, Filhiol, to the intendant stating that the project of settlement had proved a failure and reporting unfavorably on the character of the immigrants. Ouachita, March 26, 1800. Spanish translation. 4 pages.

Letter of Don Ramón López y Angulo to the secretary of state asking him not to sanction the grants to Bastrop or Morgan or any others recommended by the Marquis de Casa Calvo. New Orleans, September 25, 1800. 2 pages.

Letter of Don Ramón López y Angulo to the secretary of the Indies reviewing the subject of the concession to Bastrop and the project of Morehouse, expressing views adverse to the whole proceeding. New Orleans, July 13, 1801. 12 pages.

E. I. (Florida), 595. **405**

1796, August 27. *Customs tariff for Louisiana.*

Tarifa acordada para el comercio de la provincia de la Luisiana, á la cual en consecuencia y observancia de lo provenido por S. M. en real órden de 24 de mayo de 1796, se arreglará la administración general de rentas de esta ciudad, y demás de la provincia para la exacción de los derechos reales que deben satisfacer las mercaderias y efectos de importación procedentes de puertos extranjeros bajo las reglas de la real órden de 9 de junio de 1783. Nueva Orleans. Printed. 41 pages. Drawer. *Cf.* no. **337.** **406**

1797–1814. *Councils of War held at New Orleans and Pensacola.*

The minutes of 49 councils of war are filed together in a *legajo* labelled *Juntas de Guerra.* Two were held at New Orleans on February 7, 1797, and February 12, 1802; the remainder at Pensacola, on the following dates: August 26, 1799; June 12, 1800; April 11 and 21, June 23, September 4, 1804; March 11, August 9 and 19, September 26, October 10, December 1, 1805; January 29, September 16 and 19, 1806; June 18, December 12, 1807; September 22, Decem-

ber 9, 1808; April 13, December 12, 1809; July 4, October 13 and 19, 1810; February 9, July 1, August 28 and 30, September 5 and 30, November 18, December 17, 1811; January 4 and 7, March 4, April 7, May 9, July 11, 15, 17 and 31, 1812; January 19, February 28, April 3 and 28, December 18, 1813; August 14, 1814. The councils were composed of the governor, the intendant and the chief military officers, and were held to consider matters relating to Apalache, Mobile, Baton-Rouge and other points, as well as to Pensacola. They constitute an important source of information for military events, which involved political relations with the United States and the neighboring Indians. **407**

1798? *Spanish inhabitants of Natchez.*

Juramento de fidelidad á S. M. C. el Rey nuestro Señor. Undated. 3 pages. **408**

Oath of allegiance by the Spanish inhabitants of Natchez who had solicited permission to move into the post of Concordia. E. I., legajo 597.

1798. *Designs on Louisiana and the Floridas.*

a. The minister of war to the captain-general relative to an interview between Talleyrand and the Spanish ambassador at Paris, on the designs of the United States on Louisiana and the Floridas encouraged by the British government. June 26, 1798. Relative to the same subject, July 22, 1798.

b. The captain-general (in reply to the *real órden* of June 26) to the minister of war relative to his inability to send reinforcements to East Florida and Pensacola to protect them against the designs of the United States. September 30, 1798. Florida papers, II. **409**

1798, JANUARY 19. *Instructions for the evacuation of Natchez.*

Instrucción para la evacuación de la plaza de Natchéz y demás puestos de su dependencia que deberá observar el capitan D. Estevan Minor, comandante de aquel distrito. Nueva Orleans. Signed, Gayoso de Lemos. 4 pages. Drawer. **410**

1798, JANUARY 19. *Instructions for the evacuation of Los Nogales.*

Instrucción para la evacuación del puesto de los Nogales que deberá observar su comandante, el capitan D. Elias Beauregard. Nueva Orleans. Signed, Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. 5 pages. Drawer. **411**

1799, FEBRUARY 10. *New Orleans: census of property.*

Recensement de Nueva Orleans. 20 folio pages. A draft in French, almost illegible. Florida correspondence, I. **412**

1799, JULY 17. *Morales's circular relative to the concession of lands, etc.*

Circular of the intendant Morales relative to immigration and concession of lands. New Orleans. 11 printed pages. Also an expediente relative to the same. E. I., legajo 597. **413**

1800. *Recovery of St. Mark of Apalache.*

Expediente including letters of Vicente Folch and Manuel García, commanders of the expedition, and a diary of the latter (June 16 to

July 11, 1800, 18 pages); testimony of prisoners and of Thomas Portell, commander of the fort, taken in the course of the investigation into the conduct of the latter, etc. About 2000 pages, sewed in seven pieces. In bad condition. Florida papers, legajos 326 and 328. 414

1800–1802, *ca. Correspondence from St. Bernardo, Apalache and Natchez.*

Dispatches from the commanders of these posts to the governor and intendant of Louisiana and to other officials. Contain nothing specially noteworthy. E. I., legajo 589. 415

1802, December 31. *Disposition to be made of the royal property.*

Letter of the intendant, D. Juan Ventura Morales, to the secretary of state, D. Miguel Cayetano Soler, relative to the disposition to be made of the royal properties and stores, and of the official personnel of the province ceded to France. New Orleans. Drawer. 416

1811, November 12. *Emigration from Louisiana.*

R. órden para que cese la gracia concedida en R. órden de 24 de septiembre de 1803 para que pudieran pasar con sus familias y bienes á otra parte de los dominios españoles los vecinos de la Luisiana, y que por ahora no se admitan en punto alguno de ellos dichos sugetos. Cadiz. Libro XVI., no. 225. 417

Cf. Consulta del intendente, abril 1, 1812, no. 530.

1814, December 1. *Infantry regiment of Louisiana.*

Report on the condition of the Infantry Regiment of Louisiana. Pensacola. 4 pages. Florida papers, I. 418

1817, August 5. *News from Natchez. Destruction of Colonel Perry's party.*

Felix Trudeau to Felipe Fatio, Spanish consul at New Orleans, giving news of the arrival of emigrants from Tennessee and Kentucky, of the activities of the Indians and relating the circumstances of the destruction of Colonel Perry and his party of Americans who joined, and later deserted, Mina. Natchez. Enclosed with letter of the intendant. 419

1818. *Immigrants to Cuba.*

Lista de los luisianeses, colonos españoles y estranjeros que desean trasladarse á esta isla de Cuba, en virtud de la real cédula de 21 de octubre de 1817, con especificacion de sus bienes; ó sea un simple extracto de sus calificaciones hechas en N. Orleans por la comisión encargada allí al efecto. 1818. A list of eighty-one persons, names given.

Decreto que forma las reglas que deben observarse para la admisión en esta isla de los luisianeses que quieran pasar á ella con sus propiedades. Habana, 13 de junio, 1818. E. I., legajo 598.

D. José Antonio de Riaño: propone al señor intendente de ejercito y superintendente de real hacienda el modo de facilitar á los emigrantes de la Luisiana algún alivio en sus gastos de emigración al puerto de Nuevitas ú otro punto de esta isla. Habana, febrero 12, 1818. E. I., Poblacion blanca, legajo 539. 420

LOUISIANA AND WEST FLORIDA, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,[1] 1771–1803 (1824).

The following items are principally from the volumes of *reales órdenes* in the Archivo Nacional (see p. 19) and in the archives of the bishopric of Havana (see p. 25). Their main interest is for ecclesiastical history, but they also throw a good deal of light on the practical administration and on the social conditions of the provinces. In regard to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Santiago and of the bishop of Havana (after 1788), see p. 25.

1771, December 20. *Louisiana subject ecclesiastically to the see of Cuba.*

R. órden disponiendo que al reverendo obispo de esta diócesis esté sujeta en lo espiritual la provincia de la Luisiana y avisa haber mandado prevenir 1000 bulas de la Santa Crusada para que se remitan y repartan allí según instruye. T. C., IV., p. 348. **421**

1772, June 16. *Capuchin missionaries.*

El obispo de Cuba al gobernador de la Luisiana, D. Luis de Unzaga, remitiendo copia de las instrucciones dadas á los misioneros capuchinos destinados á esa provincia. Habana, junio 16, 1772.

[Enclosure]. Ynstruccion que Nos Dn. Santiago Joseph de Hechavarria y Elguesua Obispo de la Sta Yglesia Catedral de la Ciudad de Santiago de esta Ysla de Cuba, la de Jamaica y Provincia de la Florida, comunicamos á los PP. Fr. Angel de Revillagodos, Fr. Luys de Quintanilla, Capuchinos, que el Rey nuestro S^{or} se ha servido destinar para la Provincia de la Luisiana. Junio 16, 1772. 8 pages. Drawer. **422**

1772, September 19. *Same subject.*

R. órden aprobando el gasto hecho con los tres capuchinos catalanes que fueron á la Luisiana en junio de 1772. **423**

See the intendant's letter to the minister of justice, June 23, 1772.

1772, August 16. *Instructions to the bishop of Cuba.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba participandole que por las copias de reales cédulas que le pasará el gobernador y capitán general de aquella isla, y se expiden á este para el mejor gobierno y establecimiento de la provincia de la Luisiana y ciudad de la Nueva Orleans, se enterará de las resoluciones tomadas en el particular, y encargandole que enterado de sus contextos y en uso de su nueva jurisdicción y pastoral ministerio promueva todo lo conduciente al gobierno y major bien espiritual de aquella feligresia y ejecute lo demás que se expresa. E. A., Libro XI. **424**

[1] *Cf. The Beginnings of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, 1764–1776*, by Rev. J[ames] J. Conway, S. J. St. Louis, 1897, pp. 40. (Missouri Historical Society, Publications, no. 14.)

1773, March 12. *Brother Luis Lupiano.*

R. órden aprobando el gasto hecho con el Fr. Luis Lupiano, capuchino, que se dirigía á la provincia de la Luisiana. Libro de R. Ordenes, V., no. 109. See the intendant's letter of December 20, 1772. **425**

1773, July 15. *Publication of a bull in Louisiana.*

R. cédula participando al obispo de Cuba las resoluciones tomadas en vista de lo representado por el gobernador de la Luisiana, el comisario de crusada y el intendente de la Habana acerca de lo ocurrido en la publicación de la Bula en aquella provincia con encargo de que instruya á aquellos feligreses en lo que puedan hacer y deban practicar para no aventurar sus conciencias. E. A., Libro XI., p. 69. **426**

1773. *Payments to teachers belonging to orders.*

R. cédula declarando que los estipendios y sínodos señalados á los religiosos doctrineros de cualquier órden se entreguen á estos, y no á sus prelados. T. C., V., p. 559. **427**

1774, March 18. *Against alienation of the property of the French mission.*

R. órden noticiando que con igual fecha se encargaba al gobernador de la Luisiana su vigilancia para impedir á los religiosos franceses la enagenacion clandestina de los bienes de la misión de religiosos franceses, y su retiro á la Campaña. E. A., Libro XI., p. 116. **428**

1777, April 23. *Proposed removal of the Ursulines.*

R. cédula al capitán general remitiendo copia de la representación que hizo el obispo de Cuba, proponiendo la traslación de las religiosas Ursulinas de la Nueva Orleans, y para que emita su parecer sobre el asunto. T. C., VI., p. 383. **429**

1779, February 25. *Missions in Louisiana.*

D. Bernardo de Gálvez á D. José de Gálvez. Informa acerca del expediente que reservadamente le ha sido remitido sobre varios puntos relativos á las misiones de la provincia que manda. Nueva Orleans. No. 250, reservada. Copy-book of letters of B. de Gálvez (item no. 347). **430**

1779, November 19. *Certain missionaries may confirm.*

R. cédula al obispo de Cuba acompañando el Decreto de la Sagrada Congregación é Instrucción que se cita, á fin de que pueda subdelegar por 20 años en cinco misioneros de la Luisiana la facultad de confirmar. E. A., Libro XI., p. 394. **431**

See also the *real órden* of August 15, 1779.

1780, June 5. *Capuchins for Louisiana.*

D. Bernardo de Gálvez á D. José de Gálvez acusando recibo de la real órden de octubre 24, 1779, informandole que se habían elegido los capuchinos para la provincia, á saber,—Fr. Lucas de Granada, Fr. Pedro de Veles, Fr. Cárlos de Veles, Fr. Joseph de Arasena y Fr. Antonio de Fenella (?). Nueva Orleans. No. 355. Copy-book of letters of B. de Gálvez (item no. 347). **432**

1781, September 14. *Auxiliary bishop for Louisiana.*

R. órden que el rey ha resuelto se cree y erija un obispo auxiliar para la Luisiana y provincias adquiridas y para que se le proponga al P. Fr. Cirilo de Barcelona desempeñe dicho puesto. E. A., Libro III., no. 76. **433**

1782, July 7. *Same subject.*

R. órden al obispo de Cuba que el rey está conforme en todo lo propuesto acerca de la creación del obispo de la Luisiana y ha mandado dar las providencias necesarias. E. A., Libro XI., no. 105. **434**

1784, March 22. *The property of the Capuchins.*

R. órden al intendente de la Luisiana para que se adjudicasen los bienes de la misión de capuchinos de la Luisiana y se asignen á cada religioso el sínodo correspondiente. Libro VIII. **435**

1786–1788. *Claims of Fray J. M. Valdéz.*

Expediente del Fr. J. M. Valdéz reclamando sueldos vencidos. Nueva Orleans 26 de septiembre de 1786.

Instancias al capitán general de Cuba en 1788 sobre lo mismo. Florida correspondence, I. **436**

1787, April 23. *Irish priests for West Florida parishes.*

R. órden al intendente que el rey ha resuelto que cuatro presbíteros irlandeses, á saber, D. Guillermo Savage, D. Miguel Lamport, D. Gregorio White y D. Constantino Mackenna, pasen destinados á la Florida occidental para ejercer el ministerio de párrocos. Contaduria General, Libro VIII., no. 261. **437**

1787, May 17. *Withdrawal of auxiliary bishop.*

R. cédula participando al obispo de Cuba lo resuelto en las desavenencias ocurridas con su auxiliar en la Luisiana y Florida Occidental, con motivo de la restitución de este á la Habana. E. A., Libro XIV., p. 222. **438**

1789, May 14. *Irish priests in West Florida.*

R. órden aprobando la distribución de los cuatro clerigos irlandeses que vinieron para curas párrocos de varios pueblos conquistados en la Florida occidental. No. 14. E. I., legajo 598. **439**

1791, May 21. *Same subject.*

R. cédula disponiendo la distribución de los 4 clerigos irlandeses misioneros á la Luisiana. T. C., Libro X. Also E. A., Libro V., p. 113. **440**

1791, July 22. *Complaints of the auxiliary.*

R. órden al obispo de la Habana remitiendole la sumaria que formó su auxiliar á Fr. Antonio Sedella, cura y vicario de la parroquial de Nueva Orleans; y las demás representaciones en que dió cuenta de los motivos que había tenido para dirijirle á estos reynos en partida de registro; y previniendole lo determinado en el asunto para el fin que se refiere. E. A., Libro V., p. 115. **441**

1791, October 17. *Irish priests.*

R. órden informando haber atendido á la petición de los ingleses avecindados en la Nueva Orleans y haber destinado una misión de 5 ó 6 sacerdotes irlandeses. E. A., Libro V., p. 124. **442**

1792, February 1. *Same subject.*

R. órden participando el destino de seis sacerdotes irlandeses para la Luisiana [á saber D. Patricio Morgan, D. Jorge Murphy, D. Santiago Coleman, D. Carlos Burke, D. Patricio Walsh y D. Francisco Leman]. Libro de R. Ordenes, X., no. 122. **443**

1792, November 2. *They ask increase of pay.*

El barón de Carondelet al secretario de estado. Incluye solicitud de D. Patricio Morgan en nombre de los clerigos irlandeses pidiendo aumento de sueldo, cuya instancia apoya favorablemente. Copy-book of letters of Carondelet, no. 2. See also letter of August 18, 1792, no. 8. **444**

1792, November 30. *Instructions as to marriages of Protestants.*

Instrucción á la cual deberán arreglarse los vicários, párrocos y demás eclesiasticos que ejerzan la *cura animarum* en las provincias de la Luisiana y Florida Oriental y Occidental para la celebración de los matrimonios de los colonos ingleses anglo-americanos y demás extranjeros protestantes domiciliados en ellas y también los gobernadores y justicias en cuanto les comprende. **445**

Enclosed with *real órden* of December 16, 1792. E. A., Libro V., p. 182.

1793, January 26. *The new church at New Orleans.*

R. órden sobre la fabrica de la iglesia parroquial de la Nueva Orleans, empezada por D. Antonio Almonester y Roxas, Regidor de la Nueva Orleans. Libro de R. órdenes, V., p. 187. **446**

1793–1794. *Papal bulls.*

R. órden para que se remitan á la Luisiana y Florida Oriental los sumarios de la Santa Bula, y para que se abone cierta suma á los notarios particulares que se encargan del negocio. Febrero 4, 1793. Libro de R. órdenes, XI., no. 11. Tribunal de Cuentas, XI., p. 28.

Expediente sobre remisión de Bulas de Crusada á Nueva Orleans y Florida como previene la real órden de 4 de febrero de este año; y sobre señalamiento de gratificación á los subdelegados y tenientes de tesorería que allí se nombren. Habana, 1793–1794. In bad condition. E. I., Bulas, legajo 538. **447**

1793, November 23. *Louisiana and Florida to be independent of the see of Havana.*

R. cédula al obispo de la Habana participandole la segregación de las provincias de la Luisiana y Florida de la isla de Cuba y la exoneración y retiro de su auxiliár D. Fr. Cirilo de Barcelona en los terminos y con la asignación que se refiere. E. A., Libro V., p. 224. **448**

1794, November 25. *French Clares from New Madrid.*

El barón de Carondelet al secretario de estado. Participa haber llegado á Nueva Orleans desde Nuevo Madrid á donde emigraron de Francia tres monjas de Santa Clara, Da. María Genovera de la Marche, Da. María Margarita Celeste Leblond de la Roche y Da. María Francisca Chevalier. Copy-book of letters of Carondelet, no. 6 (item no. **397**). **449**

1803, July 25. *Retirement of the Ursulines to Havana.*

R. órden al obispo de la Habana participandole haberse resuelto que las religiosas Ursulinas de la Nueva Orleans se trasladen á aquella ciudad en los terminos que se refieren; y encargandole lo demás que se expresa. Obispado, Libro XII., p. 138. See also real órden to the intendant, July 2, 1802 (Contaduria General, XIX., no. 268), and E. I., Papeles varios, legajo 13. **450**

1819. *The sacristan of Baton Rouge.*

Tomas Losada, sacristan de la parroquia de Baton Rouge, solicitando el ajuste de sus haberes vencidos. E. I., legajo 397, no. 7. Contains an account of his services. **451**

1824. *The priest and chapel of Baton Rouge.*

Expediente promovido por Fr. Juan Brady, cura párroco que fué de la iglesia de Baton Rouge, en solicitud de sueldos devengados. Habana, 1824. [Contiene dos inventarios de los ornamentos y vasos sagrados, vestidos y efectos de la capilla de la parroquia de Baton Rouge.] E. I., Bienes de regulares, legajo 513½. **452**

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, 1805–1821.

The following list is a guide principally to the letters of the intendant, and their enclosures, containing very full information on the financial and military conditions of East and West Florida from the year 1805 to the date of their cession to the United States. The *expedientes* go into numerous details, revealing very fully the internal situation of the provinces, and the intendant's dispatches (especially those of Alejandro Ramirez, 1816 to 1821) contain observations and reflections of the greatest interest regarding the policy pursued by the United States.

1805, February 6. *Indians from Tampa entertained at Havana.*

El intendente da cuenta con expediente de haberse agasajado por esta real hacienda á 41 indios de Tampa que llegaron á esta plaza. Habana. **453**

1805, July. *Financial and military conditions of East Florida.*

The governor of East Florida, Enrique White, to the intendant of Cuba, Rafael Gómez Róubaud, reporting the defenseless condition of the province, the lack of funds and provisions and requesting funds and re-enforcements. St. Augustine, July 3, 1805.

[Enclosure]: Relacion que comprende el haber de estas reales cajas por sus situados, lo recibido á cuenta de ellos y lo que adeudan hasta fin de junio del corriente año de 1805. San Agustín, julio 8, 1805. Consultas del Intendente, legajo 475. **454**

1805, September 21. *East Florida: military conditions.*

Junta de guerra á causa del mal estado de la provincia de la Florida. Habana. Consultas del Intendente, legajo 476. **455**

1805, October 11. *Aids to Pensacola and conditions in the province.*
El intendente avisa el recibo de la real órden de 22 de mayo último sobre precauciones y cuidado que debe tenerse con motivo de la conducta del gobierno americano, y da cuenta de lo acordado en Junta de Guerra de agosto 25 para reforzar la plaza de Panzacola, y del estado terrible en que se halla la Florida. No. 694. **456**

1805, November 28. *East Florida: aids to, etc.*
El intendente instruye del último reclamo hecho por el gobernador de la Florida pidiendo socorro á esta plaza, y de la remisión de la única cantidad de veinte mil pesos con que se hallaba su tesoreria general, con cuyo motivo manifiesta lo que ocurre con el virrey de Méjico en órden á las necesidades de estas posesiones. No. 717. **457**

1806, November 16. *West Florida: conflict between Folch and Morales.*
El intendente da cuenta con documentos de las desavenencias ocurridas entre el gobernador de Panzacola, D. Vicente Folch, y el intendente interino de aquella provincia, D. Juan Ventura Morales. **458**

1807. *Negroes smuggled into Baton Rouge.*
Incidente promovido por Enrique de Peytavin en los autos que se siguen de oficio para averiguar la introducción clandestina de un cargamento de negros en el puerto de Baton Rouge. 1807. 41 pieces. E. I., legajo 598. **459**

1810. *Events in West Florida.*
Supplement to *L'Ami des Lois,* New Orleans, October 8, 1810. 1 sheet. Contains the "Proclamation of the Representatives of West Florida assembled in Convention," Baton Rouge, September 26, 1810, and a letter of Philemon Thomas, commander of Baton Rouge, to John Rhea, President of the Convention, Baton Rouge, September 24, 1810. **460**

1810, November 27. *Aids to Pensacola.*
El intendente da cuenta de haber remitido á Panzacola 20,000 pesos por pronto socorro. No. 241, legajo 484. **461**

1811, March. *The "Mensagero Luisianes."*
The *Mensagero Luisianes,* vol. II., nos. 152 and 155, March 15 and 23, 1811. A semi-weekly Spanish political newspaper of New Orleans. Number 152 contains the translation of an article "published by a paper in the United States" entitled "Observations on the conduct of the executive of the United States toward Spain with respect to West Florida." E. I. (Florida), legajo 597. **462**

1812, April 21. *Provisions to Pensacola and St. Augustine.*
El intendente da cuenta de haber remitido algunos viveres por disposición del capitan general á las plazas de San Agustín y Panzacola por hallarse amenazadas de invasión por el continente americano. No. 570, legajo 486. **463**

1812, April 21. *The embargo and the seizure of Amelia island.*
El intendente incluye copia de una carta del ministro de España en los Estados Unidos [fechada Philadelphia, abril 1, 1812], avisando

el embargo meditado de aquellos puertos y manifiesta la necesidad de recursos extraordinarios para llenar las muchas obligaciones de la Real Hacienda. No. 572, legajo 486. **464**

The letter of the Spanish minister refers to the seizure of Amelia Island, and declares it to be a necessary preliminary to the declaration of the embargo.

1812, May 25. *Seizure of Amelia island; reinforcements to the Floridas.*

El intendente dice que los anglo-americanos han tomado posesión de la isla Amalia y se hallan cerca de la plaza de San Agustín; avisa el envio de un batallón de milicias de morenos por parte del gobernador y capitán general, y por la de la intendencia viveres, artilleria y dinero, hasta donde ha sido posible, y manifiesta que aquel punto y el de Panzacola deben llamar la atención de nuestro supremo gobierno en las actuales circunstancias. No. 593, legajo 487. **465**

1812, June 28. *Troops to Pensacola.*

El intendente da cuenta de haber salido de aquel puerto al de Panzacola las tropas auxiliares de que trató en su carta núm. 593. No. 612, legajo 487. **466**

1812, September 4. *Troops to Pensacola and St. Augustine.*

El intendente participa que por disposición del capitán general de aquella isla están para salir á Panzacola y San Agustín dos compañias de morenos mas, y que facilitará los auxilios de viveres y demás, que corresponda por parte de la real hacienda. No. 663, legajo 487. **467**

1812, October. *Flour from Pensacola.*

Noticia de los barriles de harina introducidos en este puerto procedentes de Panzacola, desde 1°. de enero de este año hasta la fecha. Habana, octubre 16, 1812. Carta del intendente de octubre 17, 1812, no. 679. **468**

Number of barrels 2766.

1813, May 19. *Measures of Governor Kindelan.*

El intendente inserta un capítulo de la carta escrita por D. Sebastian Kindelan, gobernador de San Agustín, con fecha 24 de abril de 1813. No. 813, legajo 488.

"Esto parece va á mudar de aspecto mui en breve, pues pienso antes de 10 dias posesionarme de toda la Provincia, y como quiera por el presente no dudo de qe. el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos obra de buena fé, tampoco dificulto qe èl sosiego y tranquilidad deje de restablecerse por mitantes toda la ves que los reboltosos deberan perder las esperansas de ses mas protexidos por aquel." **469**

1813, May 29. *Census of the inhabitants of Santo Calvario.*

Resumen general de los moradores que encierra el Partido de Sto. Calvario en el año de 1813. Sto. Calvario, mayo 29, 1813. Drawer.

Total population 4,376. **470**

1815, December 3. *Occupation of Pensacola by Andrew Jackson.*

El intendente da la noticia de haber ocupado por 48 horas las tropas americanas la plaza de Panzacola y fuertes de San Bernardo y San

Miguel, con la idea de atacar á los ingleses realistas que existian en aquellos puntos. Legajo de 1815, no. 1025. **471**

1815, December 19. *Warning from the Spanish minister in Philadelphia.*

Letter of the captain-general Apodaca to the intendant Fuertes, copying letter of November 20 from the Spanish minister in Philadelphia. The latter reports the rumor that the Floridas had been sold or ceded to Great Britain, and in view of the effects of the rumor in the United States, advises that re-enforcements be sent to Pensacola and St. Augustine. No. 1, legajo 491. **472**

1815, December 21. *As to re-enforcements for Florida.*

Letter from the intendant to the captain-general, replying to the preceding, explaining financial difficulties, and asking for further information. No. 2, legajo 491. **473**

1816. *Condition of the Floridas.*

The acting intendant, José Fuentes, to the captain-general relative to the defenseless state of the Floridas, the designs of the United States, the danger to Cuba and Mexico from their loss to Spain, the encouragement of agriculture and immigration, commercial concessions and the reform of the administration of the provinces. Havana, April 27, 1816. 11 pages. Enclosed with letter of the intendant Ramirez of August 18, 1816, no. 28, secret. Legajo 291.

Contains also an interesting disquisition on the sugar industry in the Floridas and its influence on the policy of the United States government. **474**

1816. *The intendancies of the Floridas.*

El intendente da cuenta de un acuerdo tenido con el actual capitán general para cortar interinamente la competencia movida por su antecesor sobre la Superintendencia Subdelegada de las Floridas, y poner en el posible arreglo los asuntos de aquellas provincias. Agosto 14, 1816, no. 18.

[Enclosure]: Expediente de competencia entre la capitanía general é intendencia de ejército de esta isla sobre á cual de las dos corresponde la Superintendencia de real hacienda de las dos Floridas. 1816. V. P. **475**

1816–1817. *Claim for payment on account of supplies to troops of St. Augustine.*

Testimonio del expediente instruido por D. Josias Smith sobre cobrar á las cajas reales de Veracruz la cantidad de 28,576 pesos 4 reales, á cuenta de suplementos que hizo en los años 1813 y 1814, á las tropas de la guarnición de San Agustín. Diciembre 19, 1816. 102 pages. Enclosed with letter of the intendant of February 25, 1817, no. 201. Legajo 492. **476**

The exact sum was paid in 1817, as the *real órden* of July 23, 1817, directed. Letter of the intendant, October 27, 1817, no. 480, legajo 494.

1816, JANUARY 17. *Aids to Pensacola and St. Augustine.*

El intendente avisa que en consecuencia de las razones contenidas en las dos cartas reservadas que acompaña en copia, ha convenido con aquel capitán general en auxiliar á las plazas de San Agustín y Panzacola. No. 7, legajo 491. **477**

The enclosures referred to are nos. **472** and **473.**

1816, APRIL 1. *West Florida: Keene's Memorial.*

Louisiana Courier for April 1, 1816, containing Keene's Memorial. Drawer. **478**

1816, OCTOBER 21. *Military expenditures of the Floridas.*

El intendente remite expediente sobre gastos de las Floridas. No. 107, legajo 491.

Expediente formado en virtud de oficio del excmo. señor capitán general pidiendo auxilios para socorro de las dos Floridas, consiguiente á lo comunicado á S. E. por el señor ministro plenipotenciario de S. M. en Philadelphia, noviembre 20, 1815 (no. **472,** above). **479**

1817. *Spanish grievances against the United States and its subjects.*

Juan Ventura Morales to the intendant of Cuba, Alejandro Ramirez. Report furnished by request of Ramirez dealing with the aggressions of the United States and its subjects on the territory of Spain, and Spanish grievances against the United States. Havana, November 3, 1817. 54 pages, octavo. Drawer.

A similar report by Francisco Gutierrez de Arroyo, formerly secretary of the intendancy of West Florida. Havana, November 12, 1817. 8 folio pages. Enclosed in letter of the intendant of January 11, 1818, no. 559. Legajo 495.

A similar report by Francisco Maximiliano de Maxent, governor of West Florida, and at one time commander of Mobile. November 24, 1817. 9 folio pages. *Ibid.*

A similar report by Vicente Folch dealing with the closure of the Mississippi, the protection accorded to Mina and other revolutionists and to insurgent privateers, with the seizure of Baton Rouge and Mobile, the expedition of Burr, the embargo of 1812, etc. Havana, November, 1817. 36 pages, octavo. *Ibid.* **480**

1818–1819. *Aids to East Florida: military conditions, expenses.*

El intendente incluye el expediente formado para la remisión de tropas y empleados á Panzacola, en virtud de real órden de 16 de diciembre de 1818. Febrero 10, 1819, no. 1007.

[Enclosure]: Expediente formado consecuente á oficio del exmo. señor capitán general para proporcionar socorros de viveres y otros gastos á las dos Floridas. 1818.

Contains records of the number and condition of the troops at Pensacola and St. Augustine, of the arms, artillery, provisions, etc., in the towns, and of the sums currently expended in the civil and military administration. 38 pages. Consultas de Intendente, legajo 496. **481**

1818. February 6. *Concession of lands in East Florida to the Duke of Alagon.*

R. cédula al intendente para que disponga lo conveniente á que tenga efecto la gracia concedida al Duque de Alagon, de varios terrenos situados en la Florida oriental, con lo demás que expresa. E. I. (Florida), legajo 598. **482**

See *American State Papers, Public Lands,* III. 889.

1818, March 4. *Commerce between Pensacola and Apalachicola.*

Acuerdo entre el gobernador y el intendente sobre el franco comercio entre Panzacola y Apalachicola. Habana. V. P. **483**

1818, April 19. *Measures for improving conditions in the Floridas.*

El intendente informa las providencias que ha dado con acuerdo del gobernador capitán general para fomento de las dos Floridas, y con el de la Junta Superior Directiva, para asegurar la subsistencia y economisar los gastos de sus guarniciones, en los terminos que expresa. Habana. No. 683, legajo 495. **484**

1818, May–July. *Capture of Pensacola by Andrew Jackson.*

El intendente da cuenta documentada de la violación del territorio de las Floridas y ocupación de Panzacola por tropas de los Estados Unidos al mando del general Jackson, bajo el pretexto de su aparatada guerra con algunos tribus de indios fronterios. Julio 3, 1818, no. 740.

Reply by *real órden* of January 23, 1818.

[Enclosure]: Expediente sobre la violación del territorio de las Floridas. 1818.

Contains the correspondence between Jackson and Masot, commander of Pensacola; Jackson to Masot, May 23, 24 and 25, 1818; Masot to Jackson, May 24, 1818. Also Masot to the captain-general at Havana, June 15 and 16, 1818; a proclamation by Masot, June 15, 1818, and proposals of Masot to Jackson, viz., Proposiciones que hace el comandante de Panzacola al señor Jackson, con las enmiendas hechas por Jackson. Panzacola, mayo 28, 1818. Certified copy. **485**

1818, August. *Aids to St. Augustine.*

El intendente da parte de los nuevos auxilios que á petición del capitán general se remiten á la plaza de San Agustín hoy, por creerla amenazada de igual violencia que la de Pansacola. Agosto 13, 1818, no. 798.

Dice haber enviado en dos bergantines de guerra viveres, dinero, fusiles, pertrechos, y alguna tropa regulados para cuatro meses.

El intendente da cuenta, con expediente, de los auxilios remitidos á San Agustín de Florida de que trató en carta num. 798; y, con referencia á gacetas extrangeras, anuncia que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos há acordado la retención de la plaza de Panzacola. Agosto 28, 1818, no. 821. Legajo 495. **486**

The *expediente* is missing.

Cf. also letters of June 6 and 8, nos. 729 and 730, 1818.

1818, October. *Restoration of Pensacola.*

El intendente participa la restitución de Panzacola y sus dependencias, resuelta por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y las medidas que se están tomando para restablecer aquel territorio bajo el debido dominio del Rey. Octubre 7, 1818, no. 828, legajo 496. **487**

[Enclosure]: Correspondence between D. Luis de Onis, Spanish minister, and Secretary Adams.

1819. *Aids to Pensacola, etc.*

El intendente contesta la real órden de octubre 16 sobre restitución de la plaza y provincia de Panzacola, informa lo practicado y la pronta salida de la expedición destinada al efecto á cargo del mariscal de campo D. Juan María Echeverria. Enero 7, 1819. No. 949, legajo 496.

Expediente sobre las medicinas, generos y utencilios pedidos para la plaza de Panzacola. 1819. E. I., no. 29, legajo 397. **488**

1819, July 31. *Florida lands.*

R. órden haciendo varias prevenciones relativas á la gracia concedida por S. M., repartiendo á sus vasallos diferentes terrenos de los dominios de las dos Floridas con motivo de intentarse negociaciones de propiedad á favor de los extrangeros. No. 87, Libro XX. **489**

1819, September 6. *Aids to the Floridas.*

El intendente satisface la real órden de abril 14 último sobre auxilios que ha dado y está dando á las dos Floridas. No. 1198, legajo 497.

Contains: Expediente formado para contestar instruidamente la real órden que previene se remita con brevedad á San Agustín el situado destinado á su socorro por el virrey de Méjico. 8 pages. **490**

1819, December 29. *Observations on President Monroe's message.*

El intendente remite el mensaje del Presidente Monroe de 7 de diciembre y reflexiona sobre su contenido en la parte relativa á las Floridas y á las colonias rebeldes de nuestra América. No. 1310, legajo 497. **491**

See also letter of January 27, 1820, no. 1317, and *real órden* of May 4, 1820, in reply to no. 1310.

1819. *Request from St. Augustine for supplies, etc.*

Expediente que comprende cuatro oficios del señor gobernador y subdelegado de San Agustín en que solicita con precisión auxilios de víveres y caudales para la subsistencia de aquella guarnición y empleados. E. I., no. 25, legajo 397. **492**

1820, April 6. *Intentions of the United States to occupy the Floridas.*

El intendente da cuenta de los auxilios que se remiten á San Agustín y de las intenciones del gobierno americano de ocupar ambas Floridas militarmente, con lo demás que expresa sobre estos particulares. No. 1417. V. P. **493**

1820, April 15. *Aids to the Floridas, etc.*

El intendente da cuenta de nuevos refuerzos y auxilios remitidos á las dos Floridas por ser amenazadas de invasión de parte de los Estados Unidos. No. 1441, legajo 498. **494**

Enclosed is a letter from D. Mateo de Serna, Spanish *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, relative to the proposed action of Congress.

1821. *Cession of the Floridas: instructions to treasury officers.*

Expediente formado para comunicar á los subdelegados de la Hacienda nacional de las dos Floridas instrucciones en la parte que les toca sobre su entrega á los Estados Unidos conforme al tratado de 22 de febrero de 1819, y dirigir los socorros necesarios para nuestras tropas y empleados. 12 pages. Drawer. **495**

Five letters of instructions.

1821, August 10. *Florida immigrants.*

R. órden para que á los habitantes de las Floridas se le señalen tierras en esta isla en las inmediaciones de Sagua. Legajo of 1821.

Cf. reales órdenes of October 19, 1820, for the admission of Florida immigrants, and of December 8, 1820, for the admission of Florida immigrants professing the Catholic faith. Legajo of 1820. **496**

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF VOLUMES OF REALES CEDULAS AND ÓRDENES IN THE ARCHIVO NACIONAL.

These constitute one of the most precious historical treasures of the Archivo Nacional (*cf.* p. 19). The following lists were compiled directly from the volumes themselves and are often at variance with the binders' dates. They fall into several series none of which is complete. The volumes are all of folio size.

The following statement in regard to the distribution of the business of state among the ministries at various periods may perhaps be useful in connection with these collections of royal dispatches.

In 1705 Philip V. divided the work and organization of the Council of the Indies (created 1524) into two departments, assigning to one of them the affairs of war and finance. In 1714 he created five divisions of the general Spanish administration, viz.: (1) State, (2) War, (3) Justice, (4) Navy and Indies, and (5) Finance (known also as the *Intendencia Universal*). In 1717 these were reduced to three, viz.: (1) State, (2) War and Navy, and (3) Justice, the Interior and Finance. Ferdinand VI., in 1754 and 1755, re-established the former arrangement under five ministries, and these were increased to seven in 1787 by the addition of two ministries exclusively for the Indies, viz.: (1) Justice, and (2) War, Finance, Commerce, and Navigation. Charles IV. again reduced them to five, in 1790, and distributed the affairs of the Indies among the respective ministries. The Constitution of 1812 made them again seven, by adding two ministries of the interior (*Gobernación*), one for the kingdom and one for the colonies (*Ultramar*). The latter were abolished by decree of June, 1814, which established the ministry of the Indies in the form in which it existed before 1787. The seven ministries were re-established in 1820, and again reduced in 1823. In 1832 a ministry of the Interior, for both Spain and the colonies, was created under the name of *Fomento*, changed to *Interior* in 1834 and in 1835 to *Gobernación*. In 1847 matters relating to commerce, public instruction, and public works were taken from it and assigned to a new ministry of *Comercio, Instrucción y Obras Públicas*, called, from 1851, the ministry of *Fomento*. The affairs of the colonies were separated from the ministry of the Interior (*Gobernación*) in 1836, and were distributed respectively among all the ministries. At

the same time the ministry of the Navy became Navy, Commerce, and Interior for the colonies (*Marina, Comercio y Gobernación de Ultramar*). This arrangement prevailed till 1863, and during these years each ministry communicated directly and freely with the colonial authorities. By decree of May 20, 1863, the ministry of the colonies, *Ministerio de Ultramar,* was created, having under its control all colonial affairs except matters pertaining to State, War and Navy. But it alone conducted the official correspondence with the colonial authorities. The decisions in affairs of State, War and Navy were transmitted to the ministry of *Ultramar* and by it communicated to the captains-general. The departments (*negociados*) of this ministry were at first (1) *Gobierno y Fomento,* (2) *Gracia y Justicia,* (3) *Hacienda,* and (4) *Contabilidad,* including the *Ordenación de Pagos,* but these were changed in 1865 to (1) *Gobernación,* (2) *Administración y Fomento,* (3) *Negocios eclesiasticos y Gracia y Justicia,* and (4) *Hacienda.* This distribution, however, was several times varied.

I. *Series of the Tribunal de Cuentas, 1523–1863.* 94 volumes.

Consists of copies certified from the office of the *Contaduria General,* where the originals remained. Each volume has a list of its contents in the form of a brief of each document. These briefs are also on the documents themselves and were put on either at the home office or at the office of the Tribunal de Cuentas. Each volume contains on the average about 550 leaves. The leaves are numbered in each volume, but the documents are not, as they are in some of the other series. Volumes 1–9, 1523–1790, are copies of the original volumes made by D. Antonio Ildefonso Betancourt, probably at the close of the eighteenth century. In a note to the first volume it is explained that the originals were much worn, eaten and incomplete.

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.	General number.	Number in series.	Dates.
280	1	1523–1720	297	18	1809–1810
281	2	1721–1753	298	19	1811–1812
282	3	1754–1764	299	20	1813–1814
283	4	1765–1769	300	21	1815–1816
284	5	1770–1775	301	22	1817
285	6	1776–1779	302	22	1818
286	7	1780–1785	303	23	1819
287	8	1786–1788	304	24	1820
288	9	1789–1790	305	25	1821
289	10	1791–1792	306	26	1822
290	11	1793–1794	307	27	1823–1824
291	12	1795–1796	308	28	1825
292	13	1797–1798	309	29	1826
293	14	1799–1800	310	30	1827
294	15	1801–1802	311	31	1828
295	16	1803–1804	311	31	1828
296	17	1805–1807	312	32	1829

(311 31 and 311 31 — 2 vols.)

313	33	1830	343	62	1849
314	34	1831	344	62	1849
315	35	1832	345	63	1850
316	36	1833	346	64	1850
317	37	1834	347	65	1851
318	38	1835	348	66	1851
319	39	1836	349	67	1852
320	40 } 2 vols.	1837	350	68	1852
320	40 }	1837	351	69	1853
321	41	1838	352	70	1853
322	42	1838	353	71	1854
323	43	1839	354	72	1854
324	44	1839	355	73	1855
325	45	1840	356	74	1855
326	46	1840	357	75	1856
327	47	1841	358	76	1856
328	48	1841	359	77	1857
329	49	1842	360	78	1857
330	50	1842	361	79	1858
331	51	1843	362	80	1858
332	52	1843	363	81	1859
333	53	1844	364	82	1860
334	54	1844	365	83	1859
335	55	1845	366	84	1860
336	56	1845	367	85	1860
337	57	1846	368	86	1860[1]
338	58	1846	369	87	1862
339	59	1847	370	88	1862
340	60	1847	371	89	1863
341	61	1848	372	90	1863
342	61	1848			

II. *Series of the Tribunal de Cuentas, 1569–1790.* 4 volumes.

The following volumes may be part of the original set of the Tribunal de Cuentas (*cf.* above). They consist of certified copies; the documents are briefed and numbered, but do not follow a strict chronological order. The first volume contains a list of the *Contadores* (auditors) from the year 1638, when the office was created, to 1714, and the list is continued to the year 1751 in volume II.

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.	Number of documents.
195	1	1569–1702 and June, 1715	139
Rebound; in Library.	2	1606, 1639, 1670, 1678, 1711–1763	
Ditto.		1784–1787	Contains Index from 1579 to 1787, and *reales cédulas* nos. 63–146.
196	7	1789–1790	214

[1] There is also another volume without number or index, for the year 1860, belonging to this series.

III. *Series of the Tribunal de Cuentas, 1670–1774.* 8 volumes.

Consist of certified copies with index in each volume, except 146–[148].

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.
141	2, 11	1670–1687
142	3, 12	1687–1696
139	4, 13	1696–1719
143	5, 14	1717–1730
145	6, 15	Index from 1731 to 1773, corresponding to nos. 146–[148].
146	6, 15	1730–1740
147	7, 16	1739–1763
[148] Rebound. In Library.	8, 17	1762–1774

IV. *Series of the Tribunal de Cuentas, 1764–1779, 1816–1825.* 7 volumes.

Among the title-books and copy-books of the Contaduria General de Ejército are a set of copy-books of *reales cédulas* and *órdenes* in exceedingly legible hand and perfectly preserved, though probably made very early in the nineteenth century. They were made for the Tribunal de Cuentas and are entitled, " Reales Ordenes á la Intendencia por las secretarias de Estado y la del Supremo Consejo de Indias." The documents are briefed and numbered in each volume. The dates for the volumes are the following: 1764–1773, 1773–1777, 1777–1779, 1816–1818, 1819, 1820, 1821–1823.

V. *Series of the Tribunal de Cuentas, 1825–1835, 1837.* 12 volumes.

Certified copies, briefed and numbered.

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.	Number of documents.
181	26	1825	350
182	27	1826	312
183	28	1827	338
185	30	1829	391
186	31	1830	474
187	32	1831	420
188	33	1832	466
189	34	1833	520
190	35	1834 / 1834	791
191	35	1835	617
192	36	1837 (July–Dec.)	380

VI. *Series of the Contaduria General, 1741–1822.* 24 volumes.

Originals with a few certified copies. Each volume is briefed as in the series of the Tribunal de Cuentas. The documents are ar-

ranged chronologically and numbered for each volume. Those in volumes 1–3 are addressed to the Governor and Royal Officials, thereafter to the Intendant.

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.	Number of documents.
155	1	1741–1751	143
156	2	1752–1760	151
157	3	1761–1766	228
158	4	1766–Jan. 1769	132
159	5	1771–1775	225
160	6	1776–1779	261
161	7	1780–1783	258
162	8	1784–1787	320
163	9	1788–1790	305
164	10	1791–1792	240
165	11	1793–1794	296
166	12	1795–1796	269
167	13	1797–1799	340
168	14	1800–1803	353
169	15	1803–1805	158
171	16	1810–1811	258
172	17	1812–1813	228
173	18	1814–1815	242
174	19	1816–1817	359
175	20	1818	185
176	21	1819	258
177	22	1820	310
178	23	1821	193
179	24	1822	239

VII. *Series of the Contaduria General, 1757–1792, 1802–1818.* 6 volumes.

Originals with a few certified copies. Briefed and numbered.

General number.	Number in series.	Dates.	Number of documents.
148	2	1757–1763	71
149	3	1764–1766	77
150	4	1767–1768	69
151	5	1769–1772	75
152	6	1773–1792	109
153	9	1802–1818	36

VIII. *Two Miscellaneous Volumes, 1686–1780.*

Libro 3 de Reales Cédulas y Despachos, que contiene desde 1686 hasta 1695, menos la 1ª. y 7ª. que la una es de 1631 y la otra de 1701.

Originals and certified copies. About 400 documents. In bad condition.

Reales Cédulas existentes en el oficio de Gobierno del año 1770 [hasta 1780].

Originals and certified copies. About 1400 pages. With index.

APPENDIX B.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF 1830–1835: LISTS PREPARED BY N. P. TRIST.

List of Papers Transmitted to the Department of State with the Letter of N. P. Trist, under Date December 10, 1835.[1]

Chap. I.

1. Copies of the English originals of letters addressed in the Spanish language by N. P. T. to the Captain General of Cuba, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13(a), 13(b), 14(a), 14(b). [January 10, 1835 to July 29, 1835.]

2. Letters received by N. P. T. from the Captain General, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12(a), 12(b), 13. [February 6, 1835 to July 28, 1835.]

3. Letters and memoranda from and to the Intendente, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. [January 29, 1835 to February 21, 1835.]

4. Notes made by N. P. T. from the two Expedientes arising in the Intendencia, out of the demand by the Consul of the United States for Florida documents, and out of the business of the Pintado papers. [February 10, 1834 to January 11, 1835.]

5. Authenticated copy of the Circumstantial Report on land grants, etc., in the Floridas, entitled, "Expediente formado en virtud de Real Orden de 29 de Abril de 1822, que manda se remita a S. M. una razon circunstanciada de las donaciones de tierras hechas en las Floridas de que haya constancia en esta Intendencia." [*Guide to the Archives in Washington*, 1904, p. 15, item Florida 2.]

6. A selection of documents belonging to the archives of Louisiana and Florida, made by N. P. T. in the month of February, 1835, at the deposite of papers called the Archive of the Royal Factory. A circumstantial index of said documents accompanies them. [See the inventory which follows.]

7. Three letters from the Department of State to N. P. Trist.

Chap. II.

1. "A private Journal or Diary. Notes in relation to the archives of the Floridas and Louisiana, with other useful matter, by J. Robinson." Books Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. [*Guide to the Archives in Washington*, 1904, p. 15.]

2. Letters, memoranda, commissions, etc., connected with the business of the Florida Archives, found by N. P. Trist, among the effects of the late Jeremy Robinson. A few other papers of the same character have been retained by N. P. T., as they may possibly be wanted at Havana; the most important of which is a letter from the widow

[1] *Cf.* pp. 76, 77. The inventories with the accompanying papers are in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State.

Pintado, accompanying inventories of her documents, and offering them for sale to the United States.[1]

N. P. TRIST.

INVENTORY OF THE DOCUMENTS SELECTED BY N. P. TRIST, COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ARCHIVE OF THE ROYAL FACTORY AT HAVANA, IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1835, AND RECEIVED BY N. P. TRIST WITH THE LETTER OF H. E. THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA, UNDER DATE JULY 28, 1835.[2]

Indice de los documentos y papeles designados por el señor cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América que fueron apartados por el comisionado de aquel gobierno con los señores D. Buenaventura Betancourt y D. Juan Bautista Ordáz, nombrados por el Exmo. señor Conde de Villanueva, Superintendente General para examinar los contenidos en los archivos de las Floridas Oriental y Occidental.

1. Un expediente seguido de oficio sobre poner expedito el punto de concesiones de tierras, su fecha en Panzacola á 23 de agosto de 1806.

2. Un oficio de D. Juan Buenaventura Morales, fecha en Panzacola á 27 de noviembre de 1806, al señor [Josef] Francisco de Heredia sobre reglas para las concesiones de tierras acordadas en junta de real hacienda.

3. Otro oficio del señor D. Francisco Armand de Courville, fecha en Panzacola á 12 de junio de 1802, al señor intendente D. Juan V. Morales sobre deterioro y reparacion de una casa del rey.

[1] There are found in this collection: Letter and inventory of the widow Pintado; report of Calderon and Payne, who were appointed to examine the Pintado papers. These are written in Spanish and are accompanied by English translations.

The inventory includes plans of surveys, loose documents, rough drafts, papers concerning the measurement of lands, Memorials and Decrees of the Governor of Baton-Rouge, Certificates of vacant land in Baton-Rouge, Miscellaneous correspondence, etc. Also to be found within this group are unofficial copies of:

(A) Letters of Alexo. Ramirez, Intendente.

(B) Reglamento of July 17, 1799.

(C) Royal Cedula of February 6, 1818 (referred to in A. R.'s of November 17, 1818.

An Extract (in Spanish) of the Answer of Don José Pizarro to Don José Luis de Souza, Minister of Portugal at Madrid, on the subject of the occupation of a portion of the Territory of Buenos Ayres by the Portuguese Army.

Treaty of 1819.
- Statement by Mr. J. Q. Adams respecting Spanish Grants.
- Statement by Onis, justifying his conduct in regard to cession of Florida.
- Statement by Hyde de Neuville of the laws governing the settlement, improvement, and forfeiture of lands in Florida.

[2] Of the following documents nos. 1–19 have been found among the Commissioners' papers in the Bureau of Rolls and Library. The whereabouts of nos. 20–45 are unknown.—L. M. P.

4. Otro id. en borrador del señor D. Juan V. Morales, fecha 30 de julio de 1802, al señor gobernador de Panzacola, D. Vicente Folch, en que le traslado el anterior para que se procediese al presupuesto del costo de la composicion de la casa.

5. Otro original de D. Vicente Folch, de 12 de agosto de 1802, al señor D. Juan Ventura Morales, acompanandole el presupuesto.

6. Otro en borrador del señor D. Juan V. Morales de 4 de octubre de 1802, al señor D. Vicente Folch sobre no conformarse la junta con el presupuesto por excesivo y que por tanto se rematase la casa con arreglo á las costumbres.

7. Otro original del señor D. Vicente Folch de 24 de noviembre de 1802, dirigiendole en testimonios las diligencias del remate.

8. Un expediente formado en los años de 1816 y 1817 sobre la pretencion de D. Vicente Ignacio Ramos á una concesion gratuita de un lienzo de tierras de 2500 arpanes planos en la punta de Venado ó del Carenero en la bahía de Panzacola.

9. Cuatro ejemplares impresos del reglamento de tierras formado por el señor D. Juan V. Morales en Nueva Orleans en 17 de julio de 1799.

10. Un ejemplar del citado reglamento de tierras impreso y original formado por el señor D. Juan V. Morales, con certificacion del Exmo. D. Cárlos Jimenes, de haber sido publicado por bando en Nueva Orleans, julio 17, 1799.

11. Un oficio original de D. Nicolás Dáunoy, gobernador interino de Nueva Orleans por fallecimiento del propietario D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos al señor D. Juan V. Morales, fecha 28 de julio de 1799 en Nueva Orleans, acusando el recibo de cuatro ejemplares del reglamento.

12. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales al señor gobernador D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 17 de julio de 1799 acompañandole 4 ejemplares del mismo reglamento pidiendole su publicacion por bando.

13. Otro tambien en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales á D. Nicolás Dáunoy, gobernador interino, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 28 de julio de 1799, sobre que se verificase la publicación el 29 de dicho mes.

14. Cinco copias impresas sin firmar del reglamento de D. Juan V. Morales, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 17 de julio de 1799.

15. Un oficio original de D. Cárlos Dehault de Lasus en San Luis de Illinois á 14 de mayo de 1800, al señor D. Ramón López y Angulo como intendente acusando el recibo de 6 ejemplares del reglamento.

16. Las observaciones de D. Cárlos Dehault de Lasus al señor intendente general de dichas Provincias [D. Ramon de López y Angulo] sobre el reglamento en San Luis de Illinois á 13 de mayo de 1800.

17. Dos reglamentos impresos en frances del señor Conde de O'Reilly sobre concesiones de tierras firmado en Nueva Orleans por dicho señor á 18 de febrero de 1770, y autorizado por el secretario del gobierno, D. Andrés López de Armesto.

18. Una carta en francés fecha en Cape [?] Girardeau, á 5 de mayo de 1800, de L. Lorimies al señor intendente, D. Ramón López de Angulo, sobre observaciones acerca del reglamento.

19. Un oficio en borrador del señor D. Juan V. Morales en Nueva Orleans, á 16 de octubre de 1797, al Exmo. señor secretario de estado y del despacho de hacienda, D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa, sobre ser privativo de la intendencia el conocimiento en concesiones de tierras y no del gobierno que se lo abrogaba.

20. Instrucciones que deben observar los Comandantes de los fuertes de esta provincia para la admision de nuevos pobladores de D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos autorizadas por el secretario del gobierno, D. Andrés López Armesto, fecha en Nueva Orleans, á 1 de enero de 1798.

21. Un oficio original de D. Juan V. Morales, fecha 11 de septiembre de 1799, al señor asesor de la intendencia, D. Manuel Serrano, acompañandole copia de la instruccion sobre tierras del Exmo. señor D. Alejandro de O'Reilly de 18 de febrero de 1770, y otra de la circulada por el señor gobernador, D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, en 1 de enero de 1798, con prevenciones sobre el asunto.

22. Un oficio en francés, fecha Fort Miró 3 de agosto de 1799, de Filhiol sobre las instrucciones tocantes á concesiones de tierras.

23. Un plano de tierra. [Lower Mississippi.]

24. Un oficio original de D. Francisco Rivas, fecha Iberville 21 de noviembre de 1801, á D. Juan V. Morales con el dictámen del asesor sobre traslacion de indios de una aldea á otra en Nueva Orleans, á 11 de diciembre de 1801.

25. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales en Nueva Orleans, á 10 de diciembre de 1801, á D. Francisco Rivas sobre el asunto del anterior.

26. Otro original de D. Francisco Rivas, fecha en Iberville á 14 de abril de 1802, á D. Juan V. Morales con el dictámen del asesor al márgen, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 26 de abril de 1802, acerca de lo mismo y sobre ventas de tierras por los indios.

27. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales fecha en Nueva Orleans, á 26 de abril de 1802, comunicandole á D. Francisco Rivas dicho dictámen.

28. Una carta fecha en las Opelouyas [Opelousas] á 2 de agosto de 1802, de D. Martín Duralde á D. Juan V. Morales con el dictámen al márgen del asesor en Nueva Orleans á 14 de agosto de 1802, sobre haber vendido tierras [á] los indios.

29. Contestacion de D. Juan V. Morales en borrador, á D. Martin Duralde, fecha en Nueva Orleans, 14 de agosto de 1802.

30. Un oficio original de D. Nicolás M. Vidal en Nueva Orleans á 2 de agosto de 1800, con un testimonio de escritura de protesta por D. Abraham Morehouse ante el escribano público, D. Pablo Pedeselaux, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 23 de diciembre de 1799, sobre ventas de tierras en porción de 12 leguas que pertenecían al barón de Bastrop.

31. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 16 de octubre de 1802, al asesor D. Manuel Serrano transcribiendole una real órden de 22 de julio del mismo año sobre tierras.

32. Contestacion original de D. Manuel Serrano á D. Juan V. Morales fecha Nueva Orleans 18 de octubre de 1802.

33. Expediente sobre radicarse en la intendencia la autoridad de repartir tierras realengas y concederlas segun la real órden de 22 de octubre de 1799.

34. Un oficio original de D. Nicolás M. Vidal, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 6 de agosto de 1799, á D. Juan V. Morales sobre unas casitas fabricadas en terreno del rey.

35. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales, fecha en Nueva Orleans á 14 de octubre de 1799, á D. Nicolás M. Vidal por contestación.

36. Un oficio de D. Nicolás M. Vidal, fecha 7 de septiembre de 1799, á D. Juan V. Morales sobre el cargo de 6000 [pesos?] producto de dichas casitas.

37. Otro en borrador de D. Juan V. Morales, fecha 7 de septiembre de 1799, por contestación.

38. Otro original de D. Nicolás M. Vidal á D. Juan V. Morales, fecha 18 de noviembre de 1799, sobre lo mismo.

39. Otro en borrador, fecha 28 de junio de 1799, á D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos de D. Juan Ventura Morales sobre admisión de pobladores y facultad de vender tierras.

40. Otro original de D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, fecha 1 de julio de 1799, á D. Juan V. Morales por contestación.

41. Otro en borrador de D. Juan Ventura Morales, fecha 2 de julio de 1799, á D. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos sobre lo propio.

42. Opinión sin firma ni fecha sobre el mismo asunto.

43. Un oficio original de Grand-Pré á D. Juan Ventura Morales, fecha 5 de abril de 1799, acusando el recibo de una órden en que se faculta á la intendencia para el repartimiento de tierras.

44. Otro del mismo, fecha 2 de agosto de 1799, al citado Morales acusando el recibo de 5 ejemplares del reglamento.

45. Otro del mismo al dicho Morales, fecha 18 de abril de 1799, Habana, 27 de julio de 1835. Visto Bueno:

Odoardo.

Buenaventura Betancourt.

Ordaz.

Received this day, from the hands of one of the clerks in the office of Colonel Arana, secretary political and military of H. E. the Captain General.

N. P. Trist.

Havana, August 1, 1835.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS IN THE DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PARTLY FROM THE CUBAN ARCHIVES.

The following papers in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress were part of a collection belonging to Domingo Delmonte y Aponte,[1] a Cuban known at home and abroad for his breadth of historical learning and for his literary compositions,—the friend and associate of Heredia, Saco, Luz, Poëy and Bachiller. He visited Madrid in 1838–1839, and in the latter year was made a member of the special commission appointed by the *Real Sociedad Patriótica* of Havana for preparing an edition of the work of Arrate and for gathering materials for the history of Cuba. In December, 1843, he left the island, and in the following July the Military Commission decreed his imprisonment for complicity in the alleged negro conspiracy of 1844. (*Cf.* no. **526**.) In 1846 he settled in Madrid, where he resided with slight interruptions till his death in 1853. He left in manuscript a history of Cuba—*Teatro de la Isla Fernandina*[2]—which remains unpublished. He gathered for this work a large number of documents, both originals and transcripts. He possessed also an exceedingly rich collection of books and pamphlets, many of which also have come into the possession of the Library of Congress. *Cf. Catalogue of the remarkable Library collected in Spain, Cuba and the United States by the Family of Del Monte, consisting . . . of . . . Spanish Americana . . . to be sold . . . 1888* (New York, G. A. Leavitt and Co., 1888), and *Catalogue of . . . Spanish Books relating to Cuba . . . collected by the late Domingo and Leonardo Del Monte, . . . for sale at auction . . . May 8 and 9, 1901, by John Anderson, Jr., New York.*

The documents in the Library of Congress, consisting of 4 bundles and 2 volumes (nos. **497** and **524**), were purchased for a small sum at Anderson's sale, and are nos. 120–124, and 126, in the catalogue cited.

The presumption is that a number of these papers were secured by Delmonte from the Cuban archives, while a member of the history commission of the *Real Sociedad Patriótica,* but many of them he secured at Madrid or elsewhere in Spain.

Those which are subsequent to 1853 came in some way into the possession of his brother Leonardo (for they are described by the

[1] See his biography in Calcagno, *Diccionario Biográfico Cubano,* pp. 232–237.

[2] *Cf.* Bachiller y Morales, *Apuntes para la Historia de las Letras y de la Instrucción Pública en la Isla de Cuba,* vol. II., p. 73.

auctioneer as papers belonging to Domingo and Leonardo Delmonte). The following list includes all those which are of any importance to Cuban history, and a few relative to Louisiana and the Floridas.

1592–1829. *Cuban history: volume of documents.*

Documentos históricos cubanos recojidos por Domingo del Monte en Madrid, 1849.

One volume of 422 numbered leaves, measuring 32 x 26½ cms. It contains *reales cédulas,* official reports, regulations, etc., from 1592 to 1829—47 documents with an index in the handwriting of Delmonte. Originals; several are printed.

The documents relate to commerce, colonization, slavery and the negro traffic, financial administration, etc. Among them the following may be noted:

Relación de las ciudades, villas y lugares que se hallan compredidos en el distrito de la jurisdicción de la Habana con otras particularidades, con arreglo á los capítulos de la Instruccion de D. Julian de Arriaga, en carta de 1°. de mayo de 1758 al gobernador y capitán general de la isla de Cuba. 1759. Leaves 26–125.

Extracto de los papeles de D. Joseph de Avalos, natural de la Habana, sobre el proyecto que propone en representación de 6 de julio de 1768, en beneficio y utilidad de la isla de Cuba para aumentar la real hacienda y ponerla en disposición de no estar pendiente de otros auxilios para atender á todas sus obligaciones, y enriquecerse sus naturales. Julio de 1769. Leaves 130–195.

Informe de la Contaduria del Consejo de Indias sobre el plan de mejoras de la administración de la isla de Cuba, formado por el regente de la audiencia de Puerto Príncipe, D. Joaquín Bernardo de Campuzano. Madrid, diciembre 6, 1825. Leaves 411–415. See no. 233. **497**

1683. *Description of Havana, etc.*

Excelencias del Arte militar, y varones ilustres. Compuesto por el Maestro de Campo D. Francisco Davila Orejon Gaston, Governador y Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba . . . Madrid, 1683.

Chapters XLIII.–XLVI., pp. 112 ff., which contain an account of the island of Cuba, of its fortifications, and especially of the city of Havana. Manuscript copy, 15 pages folio.

See Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana,* t. III., no. 1745, for particulars of the work. **498**

17—. *Matanzas, colonization and lands.*

Expediente sobre propios impuestos á cada solar y caballería de tierra de los comprados por S. M. para la fundación de la ciudad de Matánzas. Siglo XVIII. Original. 76 folio pages. **499**

1741, APRIL 26. *Municipal ordinances, etc., of Havana.*

Copia de las ordenanzas municipales de esta ciudad [Habana]. Etiquetas y forma de cortesanía, recibimientos y acompañamientos antiguos y modernos. 94 folio pages. **500**

1771–1777. *Government of the Marques de la Torre.*

Apuntes sobre las principales providencias y operaciones durante mi mando en la isla de Cuba, desde el dia 18 de noviembre de 1771 hasta el de la fecha en que lo he entregado á mi sucesor el señor D. Diego Joseph Navarro. Habana, junio 11, 1777. Original. 138 folio pages. **501**

Also a copy made at a relatively recent date.

1774, 1785. *Equipment of Cuban militia.*

Sobre el establecimiento de Arbitrios en la isla de Cuba para costear el vestuario y armamento de sus milicias. Habana, septiembre 1, 1774. Signed, Torre [*i. e.*, Marqués de la Torre, captain-general]. 7 folio pages.

Real órden on the same subject. March 1, 1785. 9 folio pages. **502**

1779. *Military operations of Bernardo de Gálvez.*

Bernardo de Gálvez to Diego Joseph Navarro relative to military operations against Manchac, Pensacola and Baton Rouge. Two letters, New Orleans, August 25, and Baton Rouge, September 18, 1779, nos. 205 and 208. 6 folio pages. **503**

1782, July 26. *Failure to intercept Admiral Rodney's fleet.*

El capitán general al Excmo. señor Josef de Gálvez. Instruye de las noticias que tuvo de la salida del Guarico de la esquadra combinada al mando del teniente general D. Josef Solano con designio de interceptar la del almirante Rodney á su paso para desembocar en el canal de Bahama, la separación de la francesa y la entrada en aquel puerto de la Española, explicando también lo que hasta la fecha ocurría. Habana. No. 266. 3 folio pages. **504**

1782, October 21. *Supposed British expedition against Cuba.*

Juan Manuel de Cagigal, captain-general of Cuba, to D. Nicolás de Arredondo, governor of Santiago de Cuba, informing him of the organization of a powerful British expedition which might be intended for an invasion of the island of Cuba, and giving him certain instructions. Havana. **505**

1783, December 1. *Foreign agents to revolutionize Spanish America.*

R. órden que tiene el Rey segura noticia que una potencia extrangera [Inglaterra?] trata de enviar á nuestras Indias emisarios disfrazados con el perfido fin de sublevar sus naturales, y indicando medidas oportunas para impedir su introducción. Josef de Gálvez al Sr. Gobernador de la Habana. San Lorenzo. 3 folio pages. **506**

1788. *Objections offered to the contract proposed by the firm of Baker and Dawson for the introduction of negroes into Cuba.*

Reflexiones que los Apoderados Generales del Comercio de la Ciudad de la Habana consideran dignas de hacerse sobre las siete condiciones bajo las cuales la casa titulada Baker y Dawson de Liverpool en Inglaterra propuso, por medio de D. Phelipe Albood su apoderado, en representación de 15 de marzo de 1788, al Exmo. señor D. Antonio

Valdés y Bazan, Ministro de Indias, establecer una contrata para la introducción de negros bozales por espacio de 6 ú 8 años en la provincia de Caracas y en la isla de Cuba . . . Manifiestan, en cumplimiento de su constitución á velar sobre los ramos y objetos relativos al comercio, los gravísimos inconvenientes é imponderables perjuicios que resultarian á la Real Hacienda, á la industria, al comercio, á la navegación y á la población, siempre que fuesen admitidas las condiciones y proposiciones de Baker y Dawson para dicha contrata, y se demostraran con la claridad posible en los siguientes discursos, poniendo para la mejor inteligencia copias literales de las mismas condiciones en el márgen al principio del respectivo de cada una de ellas. Habana, agosto 12, 1788. Signed: Gabriel Raymundo de Azcarate, Andrés de Loizaga, and Josef Antonio de Arregui. Certified copy. 40 folio pages.

Also: Representación de los Directores de la Compañia de Lonjistas en Madrid al Exmo. señor D. A. Valdés, en favor de la referida contrata. Madrid, octubre 8, 1788. 4 folio pages. **507**

1796, October 20. *Regulations governing privateering.*

Real ordenanza de Corso de octubre 20, 1796. Certified MS. copy. 21 folio pages. **508**

1798, June 26. *Designs of the U. S. on Louisiana and the Floridas.*

R. órden transmitiendo copia de una carta del embajador de S. M. en Paris, fecha julio 12, 1798, sobre el proyecto de los Estados Unidos de ocupar la Luisiana y Floridas, y contando los ingleses apoderarse del comercio de las islas y Nueva España. Alvarez to the captain-general of Cuba. Secret. 2 folio pages. **509**

1798, August 21. *Projects of the revolutionists Antonio Nariño and José Caro.*

Real órden transmitiendo copia de una carta del embajador de S. M. en Paris, fecha julio 25, 1798, sobre las proposiciones hechas á los gabinetes de Francia y Inglaterra por Nariño y Caro para revolucionar la América española, y sobre el viaje de Caro al Reyno de Santa Fé con un disfraz muy singular. Alvarez to the captain-general of Cuba. Secret. 3 folio pages. **510**

1799, June 15. *Defense of Santiago de Cuba against British expedition.*

El capitán general al gobernador de Cuba avisandole que los ingleses se disponen atacar la plaza de Puerto Rico y previniendole tome por su parte todas las medidas de defensa. Havana. 3 folio pages. **511**

1802, February 9. *Foreign commerce with Cuba.*

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El capitán general al ministro de guerra. Contesta la real órden de 19 de mayo sobre lo representado de que vivian en desorden los franceses emigrados en la ciudad de Cuba. No. 1630. **514**

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1807, June 25. *Interview with General Wilkinson.*
D. Vicente Folch to the Marquis de Someruelos relative to an interview with General Wilkinson. Pensacola. **519**
Published in the *American Historical Review*, July, 1905, X. 832–840.

1809, March 22. *The church to assist in restoring public order.*
El obispo de la Habana al capitán general, ofreciendo la ayuda de la iglesia para el restablecimiento del órden y tranquilidad pública. Habana. 4 pages. **520**

1812, April 20. *Events in West Florida.*
Juan Forbes to the Marquis de Someruelos, captain-general of Cuba and the Floridas, giving details of the insurrection in West Florida and asking for the protection of his property in the province. Exuma. 3 folio pages. **521**

1817, August 20. *Foreign adventurers in Spanish America.*
Real órden against the admission into the Spanish possessions in America of French, English and American adventurers. 3 pages. **522**

1836–1837. *Revolt of General Lorenzo.*
Correspondence relating to the pacification of the island of Cuba [*sic*]. [Santiago de Cuba], 1836, 1 vol., 113 folio pages.
Report from Captain Jones, commander of the British ship, the *Vestal*, to Vice-admiral Sir Peter Halkett, with copies of his correspondence with General Lorenzo, with the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. John Hardy, with the captain-general at Havana, etc., relative to the proclamation of the constitution by General Lorenzo and the incidents in connection therewith. 38 documents, from October 25, 1836, to February 15, 1837. **523**
Is not part of the Delmonte papers.

1837–1839. *Reforms in the government of Cuba.*

Libro de las Actas de la Junta instalada en cumplimiento de la real órden de 28 de julio de 1837 para proponer las reformas y mejoras oportunas para el mejor régimen de esta isla. **524**

One volume with 60 numbered leaves, measuring 39 x 25 cms. Contains proceedings of fifty sessions of the Junta from September 28, 1837, to February 22, 1839. This is the original journal with the autograph signatures.

1841. *Report concerning suppression of the slave-trade.*

Report or memoir in French on the subject of the convention for the suppression of the negro traffic proposed by the British government to Spain. Both the beginning and the end of the manuscript are wanting. 148 folio pages, unnumbered. Contains translations of various documents of which all are probably in print, *viz.:* Rapport du Comte de Santo Venia au capitain général, Havana, October 3, 1841; Adresse des jeunes Créoles à la société de Londres contre l'esclavage, Havana, October 3, 1841; Mr. Turnbull au Comte d'Aberdeen, Havana, November 25, 1841; Rapport de D. Wenceslao de Villa Urrutia sur le projet du traité [etc.], Havana, October 21, 1841; Rapport du D. Bernardo María Navarro, résident à Matánzas, à sujet de projet [etc.], undated; Note adressée par le capitain général au gouverneur de Matánzas; Rapport du marquis de Santiago y San Felipe sur la convention [etc.], Havana, October, 1841; Rapport de la Société Royale Patriotique, adressé à S. E. sur la convention [etc.], adopté dans les séances du 26 et 28 octobre, 1841. **525**

1844, October 5. *Juan Francisco Manzano.*

Carta autógrafa de Juan Francisco Manzano desde la cárcel de Belen en la Habana á la Sra. Da. Rosa Alfonso de Aldama dandole notícias de su causa y pidiendole socorros para su familia. 8 pages.

Printed in the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional,* Havana, vol. V., no. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1906. **526**

1849. *Proclamation by the Cuban Junta at New York.*

"La Junta Cubana al pueblo de Cuba." Broadside, of 26½ x 21½ cms. Signed: Gaspar Betancourt.—Domingo de Goicouria.—José Elías Hernandez.—Porfirio Valiente. Manuscript date: Nueva York, 1849. **527**

A reply by the members of the Cuban Junta to the attacks which had been made on them. Begins: "Cubanos:—Los enemigos de nuestra santa causa . . ." Ends: "Cubanos!—Confianza y Union, que ya resplandece la aurora de nuestra Libertad."

1862, June 23. *Elegy on José de la Luz Caballero.*

Versos escritos por José Fornaris con motivo de los decretos expedidos para el órden del entierro de Don José de la Luz Caballero. Habana. Original MS. of the author? **528**

1864, September 15. *Report on the prevalence of crime among the negroes of Cuba.*

Informe de D. Pedro Hernandez Morejón, natural y consejal del ayuntamiento de Matánzas, presentado al Gobierno Superior, sobre

las causas que influyen en el aumento de criminalidad en la raza de color de la isla de Cuba. Matánzas. Copy. 17 folio pages. **529**

1866. *El Camagüey.*

El Camagüey. Periodico Politico, Literario, Agricola, Economico y de Noticias. Puerto Príncipe, Martes 1°. de Mayo de 1866. Año I., núm. I. 64 x 32½ cms. **530**

Suppressed by the Spanish government a few months after it began publication.

1866, March 15. *Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States.*

El huevo de Colon parado sobre el punto negro. Tratado de reciprocidad entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos. **531**

Broadside, three columns, 44 x 31½ cms. Signed U. M., and dated Madrid, marzo 15 de 1866.

1866, May. *Revolutionary broadside.*

Broadside, without caption. 28 x 22 cms. Signed: La voz del pueblo, Habana, 1. de Mayo de 1866. Inveighs against the delegates to the Cortes and incites the Cubans to revolution. Begins: "El país mas desgraciado de la tierra es la isla de Cuba, y lo es no solo por ser una colonia de España, sino porque ha dado nacimiento á una caterva de hombres sin dignidad; egoistas, ambiciosos, aduladores . . ." Ends: "hijos de Puerto-Príncipe y de Villa Clara; cubanos, blancos, negros, mulatos, hombres que seais hombres, tomad las armas, incendiad, destruid, matad, obligad; no tengais miedo: llegada es ya la hora de la lucha, del sacrificio y de la vergüenza." **532**

1866–1867. *Reforms for Cuba and Porto Rico.*

José Morales Lemus to Miguel Aldama. Four letters written from Madrid bearing dates November 28, December 12 and 27, 1866, and February 11, 1867. Thirty-three pages in small hand. Personal letters relative to the work of the "Junta Informativa" at Madrid.

J[osé] Ant[onio Echeverria] to Miguel [Aldama]. Madrid, February 13, 1867. Four pages in small hand. Personal letters relative to General Lersundí and to the duplicity of the Minister of Ultramar.

Nicolás Azcárate to [Miguel Aldama and others at Havana], Madrid, January 27, 1867. Forty-three pages. Addressed: "Queridos amigos mios," and relative to the work of the "Junta Informativa" and to the policy of the Spanish government toward Cuba. See no. **534.** **533**

1867. *Reforms for Cuba and Porto Rico: reports.*

Informes de los comisionados de la Junta Informativa de Ultramar. 1867. 12 pieces. Copies; several of them are certified. All of them appear in the work: *Informacion sobre Reformas en Cuba y Puerto Rico* (Nueva York, Imprenta de Hallet y Breen, 1867, 2 vols., pages lxvii, 347 + 330). **534**

There are at least three other editions of these hearings and reports, more or less complete, but it is very likely that on comparison these manuscripts will be found to contain variations and details not preserved in the printed versions. See no. **533.**

1867, June 28. *Censorship on the poems of Plácido.*

Oficio del capitán general, D. Joaquin Manzano, sobre Juegos Florales en lo referente á haberse propuesto como tema para este certámen un estudio crítico sobre las poesias de Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés (Plácido), y respuesta del Liceo, redactada por el Ldo. D. José Antonio Cintra, presidente de la sección literaria de dicho Instituto; sin fecha. Copy. 4 pages, octavo. **535**

1868, December 27. *Abolition of slavery in Cuba.*

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, capitan general del ejercito libertador de Cuba, y encargado de su gobierno provisional. **536**

Broadside, 26½ x 17 cms. Signed: "Patria y Libertad, Bayamo 27 de Diciembre de 1868.—Carlos M. Cespedes." Decrees the emancipation of the slaves. Begins: "La revolucion de Cuba al proclamar la independencia de la patria, ha proclamado con ella todas las libertades."

1869. *The Cuban Assembly to the Presidents of the United States and Mexico.*

La Asamblea cubana al Presidente de los E[stados] U[nidos], solicitando su apoyo y el reconocimiento de la independencia de Cuba.

La Asamblea cubana al C. Benito Juarez, Presidente de la República Mejicana, solicitando su apoyo. **537**

Signed by Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez y Betancourt, Miguel de Betancourt, Y. Agramonte Loynaz and Antonio Zambrana. Both are dated Camagüey, abril 6, 1869. Originals. Each 2 pages.

1869–1870. *Bulletin de la Junte Cubaine.*

Bulletin de la Junte Cubaine. New York. 10 numbers, December 17, 1869, to April 1, 1870. Lithographs from manuscripts, all in the same handwriting; nos. 1 to 5 are 28½ x 23 cms.; nos. 6 to 16 are 30½ x 24 cms.

[No. 1], title: *Bulletin de la junte Cubaine,* New York 17 décembre 1863. 4 sheets of thin blue paper, lithographed on one side and numbered except the first sheet.

No. 2, title: *Deuxième Bulletin,* New York 25 décembre. 3 sheets of thin blue paper, lithographed on one side and numbered except the first sheet.

No. 3, title: *Troisième Bulletin,* New York 25 décembre. 5 sheets of thin blue paper, lithographed on one side and numbered except the first sheet. The last sheet contains only 4 lines.

No. 4, title: *Quatrième Bulletin,* New York 1er janvier 1870. 1 double sheet of thin blue paper, lithographed on the first and fourth pages, the other two blank.

No. 5, title: *Cinquième Bulletin de la Junte Cubaine,* New York 7 janvier. 1 double sheet of thin blue paper, lithographed on first and fourth pages, the other two blank, + 1 sheet lithographed on one side and numbered 3.

No. 6, title: *Sixième bulletin de la junte Cubaine,* New York 14 janvier. 2 double sheets of white paper, lithographed on first and

fourth pages, the other pages blank, + 1 sheet, lithographed on one side.

No. 8, title: *Huitième bulletin de la junte Cubaine,* New York 29 janvier. This and the remaining three numbers each consist of 1 double sheet of white paper, lithographed on first and fourth pages, the other two blank.

No. 10, title: *Dixième Bulletin,* New York 9 fevrier 1870.

No. 11, title: *Onzième Bulletin de la Junte Cubaine,* New York 12 fevrier.

No. 16, title: *16e Bulletin de la Junte Cubaine,* New-York 1er avril.

An official organ of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta at New York. Nos. 8, 9, 12–13, 15, 18 and 20 of this very rare and interesting publication are in the New York Public Library (Astor), and were acquired at the Anderson sale of the Delmonte library, May, 1901. **538**

1870, February 21. *Recognition of Cuban belligerency.*

[Thomas Fitch to Miguel Aldama], President of the Cuban Junta. Washington. 3 folio pages. **539**

Relative to the joint resolution proposed in the House of Representatives, on January 31, 1870, by the former, member from Nebraska, authorizing the president to accord belligerent rights to the Republic of Cuba. Marked "Private" and unsigned. Concludes: "If we are fortunate enough to secure its passage the independence of Cuba will be established within a year."

1870, March 28. *Revolutionary broadside.*

The Cuban rebellion, its history, government, resources, objects, hopes and prospects. Address of General Napoleon Arango to his countrymen in arms. **540**

One sheet printed on both sides in four columns; 44 x 30½ cms.

1870, May 11. *Letter of A. Oakey Hall.*

A. Oakey Hall to Miguel Aldama, expressing sympathy with the Cuban cause, lamenting the "extraordinary un-American policy of the Administration" and commenting on the execution of Goicouria. New York. 2 pages. **541**

1871, January 2. *Request for arms and ammunition.*

C.? de Westerman to Leonardo Delmonte, soliciting arms and ammunition for the cavalry of Remedios. Dated at Camagüey. In English; 3 pages. **542**

APPENDIX D.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CUBAN ARCHIVES PRESERVED AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

In the archive-house of Georgetown University are preserved many transcripts made in various foreign archives by the late Dr. John Gilmary Shea. The origin of the papers is not always indicated, but it is plain that some of them are the fruit of a visit to the archives of Cuba made by Dr. Shea about 1883. A draft of a letter to the bishop of Havana, of about that date, shows that, according to what the learned historian was told, the parochial registers of St. Augustine and Pensacola for the periods anterior to the American occupation were at that time in the Episcopal Archives, and that he asked permission to make copies there. The following list indicates such of the transcripts at Georgetown University as are presumed by the editor of the volume to be derived from this source. He owes cordial thanks to the Reverend Professor Edward I. Devitt, S.J., of that institution, for permission to examine the papers.

1690, January 2. Letter of Diego Ebeleno [Evelino] de Compostela, bishop of Santiago de Cuba, to the dean and chapter of Santiago and the clergy of the diocese, on the conversion of the Florida Indians. Havana. Vol. *33*, no. 10, of Georgetown University archives. **543**

1697, October 16. Letter of Fray Francisco de Contreras to the King of Spain, on the doings of the Franciscans in Florida. Havana. Vol. *33*, no. 10. **544**

1698, February 26. Extracts of various relations made under oath at the convent of San Francisco in Havana on that date, regarding the activities of missionaries in Florida and elsewhere in 1697. Vol. *33*, no. 10. **545**

1737, November 14. Don Manuel Joseph de Justiz to the captain-general, on the church in Florida. Havana. Vol. *34*, no. *13*. **546**

1738–1741. Letters of Don Manuel de Montiano, governor of Florida, to the captain-general Don Juan Francisco de Guemes y Horcasitas and others, on the same subject, dated San Agustin or Florida, March *3*, 1738, October 28, 1738, January *5*, *23*, March 6, April 10, 1739, January 7, 1741. Not all are copied entire. Vol. *34*, no. *13*. **547**

1774, March 26. "Extrait d'une lettre écrite par Mgr. l'Évêque de Cuba à sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne." Recommends the transfer of the Ursulines of Louisiana to Havana. Vol. *34*, no. *20*. **548**

1778, December 16. Joseph de Gálvez, secretary of state, to the bishop, on the same subject as no. **331** above, of the same date. Vol. *38*, no. 14. **549**

1784, April 23. A copy of no. 332, to the bishop, signed Joseph de Gálvez. 550

1804, April 11. Father Thomas Hassett to the Marquis de Casa Calvo. New Orleans. Vol. 94, no. 15. 551

Of the documents in the preceding lists the Carnegie Institution possesses copies of those (or, in come cases, of parts of those) bearing the following numbers: 6, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42, 49, 60, 61, 65, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 80, 82, 83, 84, 90, 91, 98, 120, 125, 126, 149, 161, 178, 182, 198, 199, 216, 221, 417, 418.

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